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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 228



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAO OFFICIAL, SPADOLINI, BRANDT ON WORLD POVERTY

OW170914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, October 16 (XINHUA)--Some 800 million people in the world are living in absolute poverty but the international community is not doing enough to end hunger, said Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), here today.

In his speech today, designated by the FAO as the First World Food Day to draw public attention to the extent of world hunger, Saouma said most of the poorest people are found in the least developed countries and there are some nine million refugees driven from their homes by a rising tide of natural and man-made disasters.

He therefore called for a rededication to agriculture. Last year, Saouma said, production in over 60 developing countries failed to keep pace with the population growth. Fifteen countries were producing less food than they did a decade ago.

Without doubt, he added, "the situation among developing countries, particularly the poorest of them, is more serious now than at any time since the world food crises of the early seventies. Their position has been weakened even further by the recession in the industrialized world which has reduced both the volume and the value of their exports. As a result, the developing countries are falling prey to the forces of the market place, selling less for less. At the same time, the poor countries must pay more for imported goods and essential energy supplies."

Prime Minister of Italy Giovanni Spadolini in his speech stressed the need to map out a line of an "organic and incisive strategy," of a programme of action, to cope with the problem of hunger and malnutrition in the world. In this common effort, he said, Italy will do its part.

Speaking of North-South dialogue, the Italian premier said that "in our opinion this dialogue should more and more take the form of a global negotiation, intended to build up a more just economic order, capable of giving a valid reply to the legitimate hopes of the less privileged countries."

Former West German Chancellor and chairman of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues Willy Brandt stressed "the need to recognize the

necessity of a programme of immediate action in critical sectors. The top priority for us is a global food programme."

He said that "any thought given to the components of a North-South priority programme, must include among its top priorities action for safeguarding the world food supply." This action should be taken in the following three sectors: First, increasing food production, with emphasis on low-income food-deficit countries. Second, world food security. The aim would consist in ensuring that the developing countries in general, and the most vulnerable ones in particular, are able to get the food supplies they need in times of difficulties. Third, international trade. The essential thing here is to raise commodity prices to levels which offer producers a fair reward. And tariff and non-tariff barriers in developed countries should be reduced or removed.

This afternoon, Italian President Pertini received at the Quirinale Palace the delegates to the FAO ceremony.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRISIS

OW120722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, October 11 (XINHUA)--The Polish Government Presidium has authorized the Council of Ministers' Trade Union Committee to call for the establishment of a permanent mixed commission with the trade unions without delay to deal with supplies, price increases and rationing.

At a meeting yesterday the Presidium discussed a draft resolution on ways and means of preventing the worsening of the crisis and improving the administration of the country. It also discussed measures to do away with negative phenomena which undermine stability.

The government spokesman said here last night that the Presidium believes that the normalization of political situation is vital in bringing into full play our country's economic potentialities, carrying out reforms and satisfying the people's needs, especially as the winter set in. But, he said, "the course and resolutions of the Solidarity Union Congress have made the situation even more disquieting."

The proposed permanent mixed commission will consist of representatives of the government, the Solidarity union, the pro-government unions and the unaffiliated autonomous unions, and will deal with matters related to market deliveries, the rationing of necessities and price changes.

The decision is seen as a government move toward a permanent working relationship with the Solidarity union in view of the actual need for still more price hikes and agonizing food and fuel shortages in the winter.

The Polish State Television said last night that Poles would have to cut the use of their cars by one-third because only about 70 per cent of fuel needs would be met this month.

A Polish radio commentator said that Poles probably would have to suffer from the freezing cold this winter because output of the coal mines is falling.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES DOMESTIC SITUATION

OW141216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, October 13 (XINHUA)--The Polish Council of Ministers held a meeting here yesterday to discuss present domestic political and economic situation and study the result of the second-stage Solidarity congress, a Polish Government spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said that the progress of the congress and the substantial parts of its programme and resolution have exceeded the agreement reached in August 1980, thus seriously contradicting the principle of the country's system. Furthermore, no "favourable response" has been given to the proposal for constructive cooperation put forward by the government in a letter to the congress. The draft laws governing state-run enterprises and self-management of workers which were approved by the National Assembly were violated unprecedentedly, he said.

The Solidarity union has shown no interest in and understanding of the programme and actions taken by the government to overcome economic crisis. Such an attitude has brought tension and conflict in overcoming economic difficulties, he said.

The spokesman announced that the Polish Government was ready to discuss any constructive proposal. Thus, the Council of Ministers reaffirmed the proposal for establishment of a mixed commission composed of representatives of the government and various trade union centres to study problems such as market supplies, improvement of purchase, commodity prices and subsidies, he added.

He said, the meeting also studied the market situation, the improvement of coal production and the coupon system and economization of energy.

He said that the Council of Ministers asked all the peasants, Central Union of Agricultural Groups, "Solidarity" Peasant Union and other agricultural organizations to sell to the state agricultural produce, particularly livestock.

The Council of Ministers called for hastening the drafting of laws concerning economic reformation, readjusting the organizational and economic situation of enterprises and strengthening order and discipline, the spokesman added.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY ENDS FIRST CONGRESS

OW081314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, October 7 (XINHUA)--Poland's Solidarity union wound up its first national congress in Gdansk today with an eight-chapter, highly political program after 12 days of searing debate.

The program, adopted by a majority vote at the second phase of the congress, calls for separation of political and economic power, breaking of the state monopoly of mass media, free and open elections at both local and national level, an independent judiciary, de-politicising of the police, workers' self-management and a boost to private enterprise.

The Solidarity demands a public trial of those responsible for what it termed "Poland's downfall," by the end of this year, with the threat that if the authorities fail to open the necessary inquiry for such a trial, it would undertake itself to organize a "people's tribunal" for the purpose.

The program branches out to cover foreign policy, saying: "Sense of responsibility forces us to recognize the balance of European powers established since World War Two. It is our desire to pursue our vast movement of change without challenging existing international relationships."

TRYBUNA LUDU, the party organ, today criticised the program for the fact that the term "socialism" was not even once mentioned in the program.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S KANIA CALLS FOR BAN ON STRIKES

OW170306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA)--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, yesterday opened the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee after the ninth party congress in July by calling for a ban on strikes and ordered seasoned soldiers to prolong their military service, according to reports received here.

Kania, who has been reportedly taking a soft line towards the Solidarity free trade union, accused the movement of paralysing the country and ruining the economy with repeated demands and strikes.

He proposed at the party plenum that strikes should be banned during autumn and winter.

The party leader also suggested that Poles give up their free Saturdays in the coming months.

Kania said, "What is the worth of appeals and promises which we hear from the Solidarity leaders from time to time."

"The practice of their actions is determined by the blocking of all anti-crisis undertakings of the government. Let's put it openly, the line of (prolonging) economic crisis is aimed at taking political power," he pointed out.

Referring to Solidarity's rejection of pay incentives for Saturday work for miners, he said, "Nothing can justify blocking coal production in the face of the coming winter... Those who do so want our country to live in darkness and cold, our factories to be halted because of lack of energy."

In view of "the complex internal situation and drastic economic difficulties," the Polish Council of Ministers decided to extend military service for conscripts who had completed their normal two-year term, said a PAP report.

According to other reports the government-Solidarity talks on urgent economic problems, the first of such talks since August 7, came to an agreement Thursday on a temporary freeze on food prices. Chief negotiator of the Solidarity union, Grzegorz Palka, told newsmen after the talks that there are still differences

between the two sides on the prices of petrol and wines. They would continue talks on cost of living compensation as well as public control over the country's economy, urgent and long range measures for freeing the country from crisis.

A PAP report said that owing to food shortages, especially the worsening of meat and meat products supply, strikes and other forms of protests have occurred in central and other parts of Poland.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON VISITS POLAND

OWO90738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, October 8 (XINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived here today for an official visit.

His visit was described by the press here as "of special significance."

Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received him respectively.

PAP reported that the Polish premier and French foreign minister had talked about the "main problem in smoothly developing cooperation between Poland and France" and "Poland's demand for short-term and long-term cooperation between the two countries."

The French foreign minister also held talks with its Polish partner Jozef Czyrek on the "international affairs they were interested in" and the "possibility of developing relations between the two countries in various fields."

In an interview published in the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY, the French minister said one aim of his visit was to study better Poland's economic situation so as to more effectively help Poland and also to tell France's partners about the problems in Poland.

He said, apart from providing food relief and raw materials, France was unable to solve certain problems by relying on her own efforts, and she should consult with other countries.

Poland and France have had traditional friendly relations and close economic ties. The turnover in trade between the two countries totalled 1,200 million U.S. dollars in 1980. France, next to West Germany, Britain and the United States, is the fourth biggest trading partner of Poland.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEINBERGER CITES COMMON U.S., FRENCH DEFENSE VIEW

OW161630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, October 15 (XINHUA)--The United States and France "agree completely" on the need to boost common defence efforts, combat neutralism in Europe and follow the developments in the Middle East and Africa closely, said U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger here today.

Weinberger was speaking at a news conference after his talks with French Defence Minister Charles Hernu and Foreign Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. He arrived here last night at the head of a 15-member delegation for a 24-hour visit to France.

It is imperative to maintain the balance of force between the East and the West, particularly in Europe where the Soviet Union is continuing its deployment of the SS-20 missiles every week, he said.

France under President Francois Mitterrand is making an impressive contribution to the security of the Atlantic alliance, he said. He disclosed that the two sides had exchanged views on the threat posed by the Soviet strategy and on means to counter the threat. Both expressed their readiness to cooperate in armament.

Both the United States and France hold that the present neutralism in Europe is dangerous and that the call by some groups in Europe for unilateral disarmament is most unrealistic, he declared.

Weinberger pointed to the signs of instability in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and Africa. The United States will do its utmost to help these countries, Egypt and Sudan in particular, he said.

The United States will give Sudan military aid as early as possible and to the amount of 100 million dollars, to be increased later.

Weinberger also expressed his appreciation of France's effort in the Indian Ocean.

At the end of the news conference, Charles Hernu said that he has accepted an invitation to visit the United States at a date to be discussed later.

In the talks, Weinberger detailed to the French ministers President Reagan's strategic plan to boost U.S. nuclear forces. The talks also covered bilateral military and armament matters and international issues of common interest.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. CONGRESS DISCUSSES RECENT INDOCHINA POLICY

OW180116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 17 (XINHUA)--The Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee started a discussion on U.S. policy on the Indochina region since Viet Nam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. At its first hearing last Thursday, some American experts and Vietnamese who managed to have escaped from the Hanoi brutal rule were present to give their witnesses.

Truong Nhu Tang, former justice minister of the Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government, told the subcommittee that the Hanoi regime is "an integral part of the Soviet hegemonists" and the invasion of Laos and Kampuchea were "to carry out the regional hegemonist policy of the Soviet Union's global strategy." As an insider, he disclosed the fanatic ambition of the Hanoi regime for expansion, quoting its present leader Le Duan as declaring "we will build up our country ten times bigger" while the Central School of Nationalities in North Vietnam was discussing a union of Southeast Asia to be set up by the end of this century. Years after Le Duan's declaration, Vietnam occupied Laos, invaded Kampuchea and attacked Thailand while the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, pointed out Truong Nhu Tang.

Analyzing the ties between Moscow and Hanoi, he said it has grown into an organic and integral body-like axis. The 1978 Vietnam-Soviet treaty was accompanied by five secret agreements including the provision for the use of military bases in Vietnam by the Soviet Union. To approve and support the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union gave Hanoi from three to five million dollars of military aid a day. He stressed that the conception of giving aid to Vietnam to save it from the Soviet orbit is similar to that of giving money to award a murderer. "I can tell you that the Hanoi regime is the most inhumane in the history of Vietnam and the Soviet hegemonists are the most dangerous imperialists in the world," he said.

He concluded his testimony by calling for joint efforts by the Asian countries, Japan, China and the U.S. to defeat Soviet hegemonism.

His statement was supported by follow-up witness Douglas Pike, a U.S. expert on the region. Ridiculing the idea of providing aid to win over the Hanoi regime, he quoted a poster in an American zoo: "Please don't feed the bears because the bears are going to bite you."

He said in geo-political terms the Vietnam-Soviet linkage "has developed over the last seven years into what is a military alliance in all but name." Vietnam is dependent on the Soviet Union for some 20 per cent of the food it consumes without which there would be rice riots. It is dependent on the Soviet Union for all its military hardware and supplies used in Kampuchea and against China. Soviet ships and submarines call regularly at Cam Ranh Bay, its reconnaissance planes fly regular missions out of Danang over the South China Sea. Estimates on the cost of all this to the Soviet Union range from two to four billion U.S. dollars annually.

He pointed out the difficulties Vietnam is facing. With continuing economic and socio-political malaise at home, Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has not gone well and it is extremely isolated with only two countries appearing to be truly friendly--the USSR and Cuba.

He also called for united efforts by the Asian countries, China and the United States to check Vietnam's act of expansion.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT STRESSES NATIONAL UNITY

OW181608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, October 18 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that national unity is one of the most important priorities of the coming stage, the local newspapers reported today.

Mubarak presided over a series of meetings yesterday attended by top aides and provincial governors to discuss the security situation and economic and foreign policies.

He defined the priorities of domestic national action for the coming stage as the realisation of stable security for the masses and paying more attention to the bringing up of the new generation and to the minimisation of bureaucratic practices and red tape.

Mubarak also urged provincial governors to fight all forms of deviation, negligence and indiscipline and confront all problems in their governorates.

The government will strongly face up to any deviation, he said. "Every citizen, be he Muslim or Christian, is duty-bound to shoulder responsibility. We all are Egyptians and we all are equal."

Mubarak said the government will pay considerable attention to the appropriate channelling of the creative energies of youth while confronting all extremist doctrines and fanatic tendencies of any colour.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN OFFICIAL URGES U.S. FLEXIBILITY ON MIDEAST

OW160728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 16 (XINHUA)--Toshio Kimura, chairman of the Dietmen League for Japan-Palestine Friendship, has said that Japan should take the opportunity of the North-South summit to inform the United States and Israel of the Palestine Liberation Organization's perceptions of Middle East peace and to urge them to adopt a flexible attitude.

In a talk carried in today's YOMIURI SHIMBUN, this former Japanese foreign minister pointed out that "it is of great significance for the PLO leader to pay, for the first time, a visit to Japan, a developed country with influence on the United States."

He said: "The Palestine issue is the core of Middle East peace. As a clue to the solution of this issue, it is significant for Japan to take the opportunity of Chairman 'Arafat's visit to clarify Japan's Middle East policy."

"During his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Chairman 'Arafat made an affirmative appraisal of the eight-point proposal put forth by Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia Fahd and accepted it as the basis of Middle East package peace," he said, adding, "By confirming this reaction, Japan will be able to contribute to Middle East peace and play its special role."

TOKYO SHIMBUN noted in a commentary today: "Japan has opened the way for dialogues with the Palestine Liberation Organization. This is of great importance. However, if Japan really wants to help achieve Middle East peace, it should urge the United States to adopt a flexible policy."

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CARTER, FORD SUGGEST DIALOGUE WITH PLO

OW121226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA)--Two former American presidents, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, favored U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to a report from Washington.

They favored a U.S. dialogue with the PLO in a joint press interview aboard the presidential jet on their way back to Washington from the funeral of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Asked if the United States should talk directly to the PLO, Ford said, "At some point that has to happen. I would not want to pick the date today, but in a realistic way that dialogue has to take place..."

Carter said, "I don't see any possibility of the Palestinian world, and the Arab world, of acknowledging any other leadership for the Palestinians other than the PLO."

He added, "We can't speak for Israel but I think a simultaneous acknowledgement of the PLO and that Israel has a right to exist, and our dealing with the PLO would be certainly something that I favor."

Explaining the lack of progress in the Middle East peace negotiations, Carter said this was "primarily because of the settlement policy on the part of Israel and the difficulty with East Jerusalem."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was national security advisor to former President Jimmy Carter, also came out for a dialogue with the Palestinian Liberation Organization while addressing a Foreign Affairs Club luncheon in Washington. He said that "whether we like it or not, they probably speak for a large segment of the Palestinian population" and that "it does not serve the American interests not to have some sort of a dialogue with them."

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUBARAK SWORN IN AS EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT

OW150212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, October 14 (XINHUA)--Muhammad Husni Mubarak took his oath at the People's Assembly at noon today to become Egypt's third president after Gamal Nasser and Anwar as-Sadat.

At the beginning of the assembly meeting, Speaker Sofi Abu Talib announced the results of the referendum held yesterday by which Mubarak was overwhelmingly approved as the president of the republic.

Mubarak was then sworn in and pledged to look after the interests of the people and maintain the independence of the nation and the integrity of its land.

In a congratulatory address to the assembly, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri said the approval of Mubarak's nomination for the presidency was an affirmation of the people's determination to continue the march.

Then Mubarak delivered a long speech, eulogizing the late President Anwar as-Sadat. At his request, the House observed two minutes' silence in memory of the late president.

On domestic and foreign policies, the new president said: "Prosperity, raising the national income and the standard of living, providing equal opportunities for all and realizing justice are foremost among our national aims." He pledged to continue the economic open-door policy.

He declared that Egypt would respect all treaties and international agreements and honour all commitments. He also asked "the others to honour their commitments in full." He said the Egyptian Government would continue to take the course of durable and overall peace in the Middle East based on the Camp David accords and would spare no efforts for the success of the autonomy talks. But he said: "We do not speak in the name of the Palestinians," as the Palestinian people have the last word to say about their final solution.

Mubarak also said that Egypt's position would not change till Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai in April next year. He told the assembly that he had received Israel's firm assurances that its final withdrawal would take place as scheduled.

To conclude his speech, he said that the Egyptian people "are today more determined to pursue the course of peace and are more adamant to protect all fruits of peace."

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUBARAK PLEDGES CONTINUED MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

OW120252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, October 11 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President and presidential candidate Husni Mubarak today assured that the peace process will continue as scheduled and that Egypt is fully supported by the United States which will continue as full partner in the peace process in the Middle East, MENA reported tonight.

Mubarak made this statement after his talks earlier today with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The talks, according to Mubarak, were a continuation of his Washington talks a week ago. Mubarak termed today's talks as "fruitful."

Haig also expressed confidence that President as-Sadat's line will be maintained. He conveyed to the Egyptian leadership that Washington would not allow any external interference in the area.

In the meantime, official Egyptian-U.S. talks started here today under Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

'Ali told journalists that the talks dealt with the urgent and speedy need for stability in the Middle East.

In the talks Egypt emphasized that she will follow the same policy and will respect all agreements and conventions, 'Ali said. It will also respect the accords on a timetable for the coming sessions of talks between Egypt and Israel, especially those to finalize Israeli withdrawal from Sinai scheduled for October 25 in Tel Aviv.

Haig said he completely agreed with what 'Ali said.

In an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine, Mubarak has reiterated that he is going to continue the peace process in the Middle East and considered Camp David as the basis.

Mubarak disclosed that moments before as-Sadat was shot, the president was discussing with him how to celebrate the complete return of Sinai from the hands of Israel on April 25 next year and telling him things that needed to be done.

He said he had received condolences from some Arab leaders who did not want to publicize them. He added that he was sad that some other Arab leaders did not send condolences. But he said: "I am not going to start with animosity at all." He said: "We did not do anything with the Arab world. They froze their relations with us." As for a rapprochement, he added, "The initiative should come from their side."

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'ARAFAT COMMENDS SAUDI MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSAL

OW141228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 14 (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), commended Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace proposal and clarified his stance on the question of recognition of Israel.

'Arafat expressed this commendation several times in his talks with leaders of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Palestine Friendship and other parties here yesterday, reported TOKYO SHIMBUN.

Asked why the Palestine Liberation Organization did not recognize Israel, 'Arafat said: It is exactly the opposite. It is Israel which does not recognize us and rejects our proposal. Whether to recognize Israel or not is our last trump card which we won't play until our descendants are back to their motherland."

In his talks with Liberal Democratic Party Secretary Yoshio Sakurauchi and others, the PLO leader said Saudi Arabia's peace proposal "deserves commendation and will be an important agenda item for discussion at the next Arab summit."

'Arafat said "no" in answer to a question put by Zentaro Kosaka of the Foreign Affairs Research Council of the Liberal Democratic Party as to "whether there is any clause in the Palestinian charter which stipulates the elimination of Israel?"

"There is nothing of that sort in the charter. But it is stipulated in the charter that Moslems, Christians and Jews should have land to live together," he said.

The PLO leader also pleaded with Japan for support when he talked with Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata.

"We have no intention to harm anybody. Like others, we, too, have the right to live. We hope Japan can get rid of the pressure from all sides and give us support," he said.

In his separate talks with Komei Party Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Representative Yohei Kono of the New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party Chairman Hideo Den, 'Arafat reiterated his position on the Saudi Arab's proposal and said it is their intrinsic right to establish a state of the Palestinian people.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PREMIER, 'ARAFAT DISCUSS MIDEAST PEACE

OW141908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 14 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today to discuss peace in the Middle East.

Suzuki has been the first head of government among allies with the United States to talk with 'Arafat about the Middle East.

"The nucleus of peace in the Middle East is the problem of Palestine," Suzuki said, "and the Palestine Liberation Organization is an effective organization among the Palestinians."

'Arafat told Suzuki that the PLO has agreed with the eight-point proposal on peace in the Middle East submitted in August by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd. And his organization had made some efforts for the materialization of peace in the Middle East.

However, he said Israel had not yet recognized Palestine and it continues to reject United Nations resolutions.

'Arafat stressed that "the rights to national self-determination refer to establishing an independent country" and the rights of Palestine to self-determination should be recognized.

He reiterated his objection to the Camp David accord reached between Israel and Egypt in 1978.

Suzuki told 'Arafat that "a just, permanent peace package should be introduced" in the Middle East and Japan "is willing to cooperate for the materialization of the U.N. resolutions."

He said that "the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination should be recognized and at the same time the rights of Israel to existence also should be recognized."

Suzuki said that Japan would contribute to peace in the Middle East.

After the discussion, 'Arafat told news reporters at the Tokyo Journalists Club that his visit to Japan had been "important and successful." He will leave tomorrow for Viet Nam.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XIN. JA' NOTES 'ARAFAT WELCOMES U.S.-PLO DIALOGUE

OW131220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 C TT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 13 (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, declared here last night that his organization welcomed the proposal that the United States should have direct dialogue with the PLO.

During a television interview with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), 'Arafat, commenting on the proposal to this effect made by former U.S. Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter said: "The PLO welcomes the statement and appreciates the suggestion that the peace package put forth by Saudi Arabia be taken as a basis for future peace talks." He also expressed the hope that U.S. President Reagan should recognize the practicability of the statement.

He said: "The U.S. must recognize the fact that the Palestinian people are the victims of Israeli aggression, must recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestinian nation and accept the U.N. resolution. This is a prerequisite."

At a welcome cocktail party given by the Japanese hosts last evening, 'Arafat said: "Peace in the Middle East cannot be realized unless the international resolutions are observed and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to build their own state are ensured." He condemned Israel and stressed: "We hope that the problems should be settled in accordance with international laws and the Middle East issues be solved in accordance with the U.N. resolutions."

'Arafat arrived in Tokyo from Pyongyang by special plane yesterday afternoon for a three-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Palestine Friendship. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will hold talks with him. Foreign news agencies hold that the arrangement of these talks has important significance.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN'S SUZUKI SAYS PALESTINE KEY TO MIDEAST

OW131900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 13 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today said the Palestinian issue is "the core of the Middle East problem."

Suzuki, holding talks with United Arab Emirates Minister of Petroleum and Resources Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, also said Japan intends to do whatever it can to help solve the Palestinian issue.

On his forthcoming talks with 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Suzuki said he is looking forward to a frank exchange of views with 'Arafat who is now visiting Japan.

Al-'Utaybah stressed to Suzuki that peace in the Middle East will never be reached until the Palestinian issue is solved. He also expressed his country's hope that the United States will "change its stance" in Middle East peace negotiations and "strive for a comprehensive peace."

The leaders also discussed the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat on October 6 and its implications on peace in the Middle East.

On relations between Japan and United Arab Emirates Suzuki pledged to promote a cultural and technical interchange between the countries, while al-'Utaybah called for an interchange of sports teams.

Al-'Utaybah arrived in Tokyo Monday for a seven-day visit to Japan.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC TO CONTINUE MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS

OW140328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] London, October 13 (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community today pledged to continue their Middle East peace efforts following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and to do what they could to assist stability in that region.

After a meeting of the EEC foreign ministers here which discussed the impact of President as-Sadat's assassination, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who chaired the meeting in his capacity as the current president of the Community's ministerial council, told a press conference that the EEC's search for a mediating role in the Arab-Israeli conflict would go on. "We feel the stability of Egypt is extremely important at this time," he said. "We expressed our determination to remain active in the spirit of our past declarations, in particular the Venice declaration."

Lord Carrington announced plans to fly to Saudi Arabia in the next few weeks as the emissary of the European Community in a fresh attempt to bring peace to the Middle East.

Apart from the Middle East, today's meeting also discussed other matters in the context of strengthening political cooperation among the ten EEC member states. The foreign ministers underlined the importance of consultation among the ten on all important questions of foreign policy, which they believe lies at the heart of European political cooperation. They also agreed to establish a crisis procedure under which EEC foreign ministers could meet within 48 hours at the request of any three member states. "That ought to prevent any repetitions of what happened over the disarray we had over the invasion of Afghanistan," Lord Carrington stressed. The object is to enable the Community "to speak with one voice in international affairs."

Besides, the EEC foreign ministers moved a step further today by agreeing for the first time to place security matters on the political cooperation agenda. "The political but not the defence aspects" of security were discussed, Lord Carrington explained.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ALEXANDER HAIG ASSURES U.S. SUPPORT TO EGYPT

OW101826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, October 10 (XINHUA)--The United States is committed to support Egypt against hostile actions from foreign powers and will speed up arms shipments, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared Friday.

The large U.S. delegation which arrived in Cairo Friday included former Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

During a meeting with Egyptian President-designate Husni Mubarak, Haig, head of the U.S. delegation to Anwar as-Sadat's funeral, delivered three messages from President Ronald Reagan to Interim President Sufi Abu Talib, Vice President Mubarak and as-Sadat's widow.

The messages reportedly confirmed the vital importance of promoting U.S.-Egyptian relations and the continuation of the United States as a full partner in comprehensive peace negotiations in the Middle East. Haig also conveyed Reagan's invitation to Mubarak to visit the United States.

Mubarak accepted the invitation and is expected to visit Washington in January or February.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRAN PARLIAMENTARY DISSENT REPORTED

OW091335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, October 8 (XINHUA)--For the first time since the ouster of former President Bani-Sadr last June, Iran's Majlis, dominated by the Islamic Republican Party, heard the strong voice of dissent at its session yesterday.

Bazargan, formerly prime minister of the provisional government after the Islamic Revolution and a deputy for Tehran, took the floor and declared that the country is in the flames of a terrible fire which endangers the state, the government and the religion.

He said: "Each side accuses the other of being hypocrites, reactionaries and anti-Islamic and imperialist agents. The noble clerics did not come from the United States, nor are those young people who defy death born and brought up in American families. It is not justified to call them hirelings of the United States. Why then do people deem it legitimate and necessary to slaughter each other? And the most disastrous of it all is that this turmoil and brutalities have been fueling the discontent and acts of revenge. More and more people are disassociating themselves with revolution and the religion. The honor and prestige of Islam are besmirched as a result."

An uproar erupted in the hall as Bazargan delivered his speech. Some deputies shouted: "While Koran prescribes that hypocrites must be executed, Mr. Bazargan says no. You are opposing the rules of Koran." "You (Bazargan) are a hypocrite and a renegade." Some dashed to the platform to voice their protests and others walked out.

The session resumed after a recess of about half an hour.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REPORTS ARAB REACTIONS TO AL-SADAT DEATH

OW081803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA)--Reactions to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's death in Arab countries varied the past two days.

Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri described the assassination of as-Sadat on October 6 as "a conspiracy against the Egyptian people." He also announced an official 40-day mourning period and cancelled official ceremonies for one week.

Meanwhile, the Sudanese first vice president expressed the determination on October 6 that Sudan will continue to support the Egyptian people and develop fraternal ties between the two nations.

Moroccan King Hassan II in a message of condolence yesterday expressed sympathy for the Egyptian people and leaders and as-Sadat's family.

Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid will lead a delegation to attend as-Sadat's funeral in Cairo.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat said at a Damascus rally on October 6 that the assassination of as-Sadat proved "the Palestinian cause was alive in the conscience of the great people of Egypt which never forgave its president for abusing Jerusalem, selling off the Palestinian cause and signing the treasonous Camp David accord."

The Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council called on as-Sadat's successors to "abandon as-Sadat's policy of treachery and return to the ranks of the Arab nation."

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said on October 6: "The assassination of as-Sadat was a historical lesson. The Camp David accord has brought a series of splits and disputes to the Arab world and set the arrogant Israel free to commit invasion and infiltration into Lebanon. The Camp David accord killed as-Sadat."

Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said on October 6 that any Middle East solution which ignores the Palestinian question could never succeed.

Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi in an October 6 radio speech said: "As-Sadat's death has buried forever the hatred between Egypt and Libya."

He announced that Libya's borders with Egypt will be opened as of Wednesday and border patrols withdrawn. In addition, Libya will not intervene in Egypt's internal affairs, and Libya will improve relations with Egypt, he added.

Al-Qadhdhafi urged Egyptian troops to "take over the powers from which as-Sadat deprived you."

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NATO NOTED

OW081951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Brussels, October 8 (XINHUA)--"Europe's sorrowful history is clear evidence that the mere will for peace does not suffice to safeguard peace," President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany told the NATO Council here today.

Paying a visit to the NATO headquarters here this morning, President Carstens stressed, "There can be no doubt that the North Atlantic alliance is an indispensable prerequisite for maintaining our security and freedom and preserving peace. We do not believe in unilateral disarmament as a practicable approach to preserving peace."

He said, "One of the conditions for the preservation of peace is equilibrium of military forces between the East and the West. All parties to the alliance must make a united effort to maintain that equilibrium." He said further, "Our constant efforts to achieve arms control and disarmament are also an indispensable part of our policy for peace."

Greeting the West German president, NATO Secretary-General J. Luns said there is in Germany, as in other alliance countries, "a younger generation which increasingly questions the necessity for defence and fails to understand the peace-promoting nature of an approximate balance of forces. In this field as well, our common task is to create the necessary means of political education by providing frank and honest information. NATO depends on the common will of its member countries and their citizens to stand up for peace and freedom."

While visiting the EEC headquarters yesterday, President Carstens affirmed that "for the fact that the process of European unification can occur in conditions of external security, we are indebted to the North Atlantic alliance."

The president of the commission, Mr. Thorn, said in a speech of welcome, "We are grateful to your country for having recently taken initiatives in different [words indistinct] order to boost European integration."

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK'S CHONG CHUN-KI ON KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

OW101830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song's proposition for the reunification of Korea last year was the most reasonable way for Korea to unite, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said Friday.

Chong, also vice premier of the Administration Council and vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made the remark at a news conference on the first anniversary of the proposition's publication.

Chong emphasized that Koreans should achieve great national unity, irrespective of the differences in ideology and systems, party affiliations and political views, and help found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

For national unity and peaceful reunification, personages of all circles in the North and the South and overseas should have contact and hold dialogue, he said. He also pointed out the urgent necessity of convening soon a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

When the conference is convened, all the problems concerning reunification including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be discussed and settled there, he said.

"Our sincere efforts have not yet borne a proper fruit," Chong said. "This is because of the malicious hindrances of the South Korean rulers who are encouraged by outside forces who want to perpetuate national division." "If the Chon Tu-hwan group withdraws from 'power' and if democratic figures and genuine representatives of all strata, who are truly desirous of democracy and peaceful reunification of the country come to power, we will sit at one table with them any time and discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification," Chong said.

Chong also urged the United States to end its "two Koreas" policy and its arms shipments to South Korea.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK'S KIM IL ON SOLUTIONS FOR REUNIFICATION

OW101938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (XINHUA)--Kim Il, vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proposed some solutions to problems in unifying Korea.

President Kim Il-song has advanced the proposal for unification of Korea by the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK).

The vice president proposed his solutions during a talk yesterday with Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taegwondo who is visiting Pyongyang.

Vice President Kim Il, who is also a Presidium member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, proposed the following:

- 1) To establish a confederal state, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rule should be destroyed and society be democratized in South Korea;
- 2) Tensions should be eased and the danger of war be removed in our country;
- 3) The "two Koreas" policy of the United States and its interference in the internal affairs of South Korea should be stopped;
- 4) The so-called "proposal for mutual visits" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan should be sternly denounced and rejected;
- 5) Personages of all circles in the North and the South and abroad should have contacts and hold dialogues with each other to wage a nationwide patriotic movement of supporting and realizing the proposal for founding the DCRK;
- 6) A conference for the promotion of national reunification attended by representatives of political parties and organisations and personages of all circles in the North and the South and abroad desirous of reunification should be convened, at which all problems concerning national reunification including the formation of the preparatory committee for the founding of the DCRK and all other problems arising between the North and the South should be discussed and settled;
- 7) All the Koreans at home and abroad should achieve great national unity under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of differences in ideology, idea, system and political view.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND TO RECTIFY IMBALANCE IN ECONOMY

OW130812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, October 12 (XINHUA)--Thailand is going to rectify its structural imbalance in the country's economy which is expected to grow at a relatively high rate of 6-7 per cent in real terms in the next few years.

The concept is envisaged in the fifth five-year national economic and social development plan which takes effect this month, according to official sources.

Thailand recorded high growth rates in the development of its national economy in the last few years. The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) announced recently that Thailand had an economic growth rate of 6.3 per cent during 1980 as its gross domestic product (GDP) totalled 294,376 million baht (23 bahts for one U.S. dollar).

However, a senior official of the NESDB, the government prime economic think tank, disclosed that the high growth rates in the past had caused structural weaknesses as the gap of uneven distribution of wealth had widened and development had benefited city dwellers rather than the rural majority.

In the light of these weaknesses, the main concern in the coming years is, not so much the growth of GDP, but the rectifying of structural imbalance within the country's economy and society.

Therefore, the fifth plan puts prime emphasis on bridging the rich-poor income gap, curbing imports and reducing the level of foreign borrowings.

To achieve these objectives, the policies to be pursued point to a sharp swing inwards with stress on greater self-reliance. These policies include: to improve national economic efficiency and productivity by restructuring the pattern of growth in different sectors, to correct the growing urban-rural imbalances, to improve and balance domestic and external financial positions, and to further slow down the rate of population growth. However, in order to contain the external threat to the country, national defence expenditure will have to go up during the current five-year plan period.

CSO: 4000/4

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' DELEGATE ON VISIT TO PANMUNJOM

HK150705 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Pei Da [5952 6671] of RENMIN RIBAO delegation to DPRK: "A Trip to Panmunjom"]

[Text] We drove from Pyongyang southward. All the way we saw picturesque scenery. There were dense forests. The paddy in the fields was ripe. A bumper autumn harvest was in sight. What a gratifying scene this was! Coming to Kaesong city, we saw clean and tidy roads and streets. Everywhere in this "city of youth" was a scene of prosperity. We went southeastward for more than 10 li along a winding mountain road before we came to Panmunjom.

Panmunjom was a place of world renown. Here, 28 years ago, the United States bowed its head for the first time and signed a truce agreement. In his book entitled "From the Danube to the Yalu River," American General Mark Clark wrote: "Carrying out the government's instructions, I earned an unenviable reputation: I was the first American commander who signed a truce agreement without winning the war." This self-ridicule is still taken as a laughing stock today.

Panmunjom still attracts the world's attention today. There, U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet are still in the defendant's seat. Refusing to learn the lesson of their defeat, they have been intentionally violating the truce agreement. Up to August this year, they have violated the agreement 324,000 times.

We went up the watch tower and looked far into the distance. The scene reminded me of a poem by Guo Moruo:

Everything in Panmunjom remains the same. The parallel divides the place into two different parts. On the south is a shambles while on the north is a scene of everlasting prosperity. Bright and limpid eyes are looking from every direction. Two foreign soldiers are patrolling the place. Despite its serious wound, the paper tiger still tries to show its strength. Pitifully, it is approaching a pit of fire.

Guo Moruo, leader of the Chinese people's delegation, read this poem at the party of poets held in the evening of 22 October 1958 during the "Korean-Chinese Friendship Month," angrily denouncing U.S. imperialists' crime of splitting Korea, and expressing the Chinese people's wish that Korea would be reunified

very soon. Twenty-three years have passed, but Korea's national tragedy has not yet ended. The endless wire entanglement and countless pillboxes of the U.S. puppet army cut the Korean land into two halves. On the southern side of the military dividing line was a barren strip of land. A Korean comrade told us that the residents there had been driven away and the houses were unoccupied. The chrysanthemums growing in front of the houses were left uncared for. The whereabouts of the owners of the houses were unknown. In accordance with local customs, a woman working on a cooperative farm in the North went to the South to her mother's house to deliver her first child. But she could not go back to the North, so that the child never saw the father in the past 30 years. In Kaesong, 75 percent of the families have kinsmen in the South. Throughout Korea, millions of people are suffering the pains of being separated from their kinsmen. The Korean comrade telling us the story was filled with grief, and the visiting Chinese comrades-in-arms were excited and indignant. New hatred piled onto old. At an elevated spot near Panmunjom, we saw the new crime committed by the U.S. puppet clique. Violating the truce agreement, it built a reinforced concrete wall on the southern side of the 240-km dividing line. The wall was 5 to 6 meters high and 10 to 15 meters wide at the base and 2 to 3 meters at the top, with a large number of firing points, watch towers and permanent pillboxes installed here and there. Big iron doors were also installed at short intervals, providing exits for heavy tanks. A great deal of military equipment was placed behind the wall. The fighters of the Korean People's Army angrily pointed out that the enemy's brazenness was a challenge to all Korean people who longed for reunion with their kinsmen and an insult to the people all over the world who hoped for reunification of Korea.

Though the wall was thick, it could not hide the vicious intentions of the U.S. puppet clique, which frenziedly attempted to divide Korea forever by means of a reinforced concrete wall and to shackle the Korean people of the South forever. However, the U.S. puppet clique was only daydreaming! A commander of the local army unit told us that on 14 August this year, Captain Sok Chong-hyon, commander of a company of the First Division of the South Korean puppet army, came over to the North by taking the opportunity of inspecting posts at this part of the wall. We saw this company commander on the television screen when we were in Pyongyang. He was telling press reporters how and why he came over. He was a native of the South. After being conscripted into the army in 1974, he attended an infantry school. He was promoted to be captain and a company commander. He lived with his parents and younger brothers and sisters. He was married. He was not persecuted by the South Korea authorities, nor did he have to worry about his family's livelihood. However, he hated Chon Tu-hwan's dark rule and opposed the oppression of compatriots. He hoped for a peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He yearned for the North because there was light and hope in the North. His sense of justice and his love for the nation urged him to part from his kinsmen and to come over to the North at the risk of his life. Quite naturally, people link Sok Chong-hyon's deed with the wish of the people of the South. Those in the South who cannot earn a living are brutally persecuted. Day and night, they yearn for their kinsmen in the North. Do they not yearn for the North and hope for an early reunification of their fatherland more than Sok Chong-hyon did? This common wish of millions of people is brewing a daily growing militant force. The roar of thunder is the loudest where the silence is, and the sight of the reinforced concrete wall can only raise a laugh. No matter how

thick the wall is, it cannot stop the advancing wheel of history. In the long run, like the meeting place at Panmunjom, it can only be a witness of the defeat of the U.S. puppet clique.

On our way back to Pyongyang, night fell and the beautiful landscape was getting dim. It was quiet in our car. What the Korean comrade-in-arms at Panmunjom said echoed in my ears: "Please tell the Chinese brothers and the people in other parts of the world that the struggle to unify the fatherland is arduous but, answering great leader Kim Il-sung's call, we are sure of victory and will step up construction and make all preparations for the reunification of the North and the South and for building the Koryo Democratic Federation." Yes, this resembled what we saw everywhere during our visit. In the Taean heavy machinery complex, the workers were carrying out a campaign to increase output and working hard to improve the quality of products, so as to furnish the newly built units with more and better equipment and to aid the South in its construction. The first 5-year plan of the Kiyang irrigation project was accomplished in 1 year and 8 months, greatly increasing grain output in the areas irrigated by this project. The responsible comrade of the management office told our delegation: We are building more reservoirs for irrigating the farmland in the South to further increase farm output in the South after the reunification of the fatherland. The Baehwa Higher Agricultural College was run with excellent results. It has trained 3,000 technicians, who have taken the posts of farm management committee chairmen, farm management group leaders and farm technicians and are playing a major role in bringing prosperity to the countryside. The president of this college said: We never for a moment forget the rural youths in the South. We hope to teach them our farming techniques as quickly as possible so that the peasants in the South can also lead a happy life. At the heroic height 351, the commander pointed at the enemy sentry post, angrily denouncing the enemy provocations. He said: Our officers and men have inherited the revolutionary spirit of the brave fighters who took only 15 minutes to capture this height years ago. They are constantly prepared to fight to accomplish the great cause of reunification. A wolf will never change its character. Once it shows itself, they will seize it and give it a good beating!

The fatherland needs reunification. This is a strong will of the 50 million Korean people. The kinsmen need reunion. This is the common wish of the Korean compatriots in both the North and the South. We were deeply moved by this strong aspiration. On the Korean National Day, which fell on 9 October, we watched a mammoth callisthenics exhibition in the Moran-bong Stadium in Pyongyang. The brilliant performances manifested the great achievements won on the industrial, agricultural, cultural and educational fronts. When a pattern showing the split between the North and the South was formed by the gymnasts on a viewers' stand, the other gymnasts on the playing field performed with uniform and vigorous movements, demonstrating their firm will to unify their fatherland. Suddenly, amid joyous music, the military dividing line disappeared from the pattern, which then showed a bright sun in the sky over the picturesque landscape of Korea and a train loaded with cargo speeding from the North to the South. Instantly, a thunderous applause burst from among thousands of viewers, and the stadium was permeated with a joyful atmosphere. How eagerly the Korean people are waiting for this day to come!

When our car entered the city proper of Pyongyang, we were greeted by a beautiful night scene. In the Children's Palace, children were studying. In the university library, the youths were absorbed in reading. In the well-lit newly built housing estates, all families rejoiced at having moved to a better place. The Mangyongdae Theater, where a large-scale song and dance performance was being staged, was permeated with a joyful atmosphere. After the day's work, the workers and staff members were enjoying a happy evening and were prepared to usher in another day of intensive work. In the beautiful capital city, the heroic people have made brilliant achievements and are leading a happy life. We sincerely hope that flowers of peace and happiness will blossom all over Korea very soon.

CSO: 4005/63

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

HK160801 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Chen Dexing [7115 1795 5281] and Du Keming [2629 0344 2494]: "What We Heard and Saw in the German Democratic Republic"]

[Text] Last July and August, we had an opportunity to stay in the GDR for 40 days. We visited a number of integrated enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and urban construction projects, called on some cooperative members' households and went sightseeing to places of historic interest and scenic beauty. This tour left a very deep impression on us.

The GDR has made great headway in its economy in the past three decades. As we all know, its laboring people had to rebuild their homes, in virtual ruins after the war. Through strenuous efforts, they have quickly changed the appearance of their country and achieved marked successes in the industrial and agricultural fields. Today, the per capita industrial output value of this country has reached the advanced world level. It has fairly well-developed machinery, chemical engineering, electronics, optical instruments, lignite and sylvite industries. It has also made considerable headway in agricultural development. It is now more than self-sufficient in meat, eggs and milk and has achieved a high degree of mechanization in agricultural production, with over 95 percent of its grain, potatoes and sugar beet being sown and harvested by machines. There have also been big increases in per unit area and total grain yield. During our visit to the (Wei lian pi ke) [1218 1670 4122 0344] agricultural producers' cooperative in the (Geia) [2706 5198] special district, the director told us that their per hectare yield of winter wheat this year was about 4,600 kilograms.

How to make the economic management system conform with the needs arising from the expansion of the productive forces is a very important question. In the early 1960's, the GDR was one of the first Eastern European countries to pursue a national economic plan and a new economic management system. After experimenting for more than a decade, they finally decided toward the end of the 1970's to establish and develop integrated enterprises in the industrial and building construction sectors first. The establishment of integrated enterprises is considered the biggest change in the GDR's industry in the past decade. Integrated enterprises are basic economic units in the industrial sector that link research and design with production and marketing. An integrated enterprise usually includes more than 20 enterprises and a work force of some 40,000 people. The Berlin Cable Integrated Enterprise has 13 enterprises scattered all over the

country and the Zeiss Integrated Enterprise has 18. We were told that the main characteristics of these integrated enterprises are: They are conducive to speeding up scientific and technological advancement in production; quick in responding to domestic and overseas market demands; convenient for organizing centralization and specialization in production; and can help accelerate the renewal of equipment within the enterprises, economize raw materials, raise production efficiency and improve output quality. At present, the 33 integrated enterprises under central control are responsible for 99 percent of the country's industrial output value and account for 96 percent of total industrial productive capacity.

While developing the state sector of the economy, the GDR also attaches great importance to the development of individual handicraft trades and small businesses. Just after the founding of the GDR, the policy of putting capitalist industry and commerce under joint state-private operation was adopted. In the early 1970's, the productive state-private enterprises were converted into state-owned ones, but still a large number of individual handicraft trades and small businesses were given protection and allowed to develop. According to state regulations, these enterprises cannot employ more than 10 workers. However, there is no limit on the amount of funds they can earn. We were told that individual handicraft trades and small businesses like these are all over the country, with more than 4,100 in the Leipzig special district alone. They are an essential supplement of the state-owned economy because they can furnish many consumer goods for daily use. In the countryside, all member households of the cooperatives are entitled to half a hectare for private plots. The cooperative members can grow vegetables and fruits on these plots and sell them in free markets. They can also raise cattle, pigs, sheep, rabbits, bees and so on. Income derived from household sideline production varies, but some households can make as much as they earn from the cooperatives.

We were also deeply impressed with the progress made in the GDR in solving the housing problem. Since the 1970's, it has taken the building of new housing quarters and the renovation of old ones as the core of its social welfare policy. As we traveled from the capital Berlin to the (Gela) special district, we saw a large number of newly built modern buildings. The total floor space of housing projects started during the past 10 years is twice as much as what it was a decade ago. This has improved the living conditions of 4.2 million people, or a quarter of the country's population. The GDR is determined to basically solve the housing problem by 1980. We visited a newly developed area which was still under construction in Berlin. There, every residential area had its own stores, schools, nurseries, kindergartens, restaurants, hotels and other cultural and recreational facilities. In front of a row of houses arranged in the shape of a half moon, we saw a lawn dotted with trees, a nursery and a kindergarten. A school was built right in the neighborhood, so students of junior classes did not have to cross the main road and could eat in the little restaurants nearby during their lunchbreak. In addition, there was also a home for the aged in this residential area. This was where the retired live, study and meet.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON BRITISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

HK160927 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 81 p 6

[Special report by Xu Qingmei [1776 1987 5019]: "British Social Democratic Party Holds First Annual General Meeting--Mass Media Believes the Party's 'Moderate' Policy Appeals to People in the Middle"]

[Text] London, 9 Oct--The British Social Democratic Party held its first annual general meeting, since its establishment on 26 March this year, from 4-9 October. The meeting called for "efforts to bring about a new beginning in Britain."

The headquarters of the Social Democratic Party declared that the chief aim of this annual general meeting was to study and discuss the draft of the party's program and its various policies. It would not resort to voting on decisions and another meeting would be held early next year for the purpose of approving the party program and electing a leader. The meeting was held in three successive locations: Perth in the north of England, Bradford in the midlands and London. The subjects of discussion at the meeting changed with the meeting's locations. It was stated that this was because the problems of the greatest concern to the people varied in different areas. This approach was reportedly aimed at attracting new party members. It was estimated that the total number of people attending the meeting exceeded 4,000 people, increasing the influence of the Social Democratic Party in various areas.

At the meeting, the leading members of the Social Democratic Party separately spelled out their policies. The call for an alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party received warm support at the meeting. On domestic policy, they stressed the need to consider as a priority the reform of the existing system of parliamentary elections and the change from "a simple majority" to "proportional representation." As far as economic problems were concerned, they believed that there was now no panacea that could quickly lift Britain out of its economic plight. They reaffirmed the policies already announced when the party was first founded. They called for the introduction of a mixed economy with both state economy and private economy existing concurrently and the formulation of flexible income policies and sustained economic strategies. They also stressed the establishment of "real" cooperation between government and industry. They urged support for the development of minor enterprises in the belief that this was an important way to stimulate the invention and creation of new techniques and a way to increase employment opportunities. They believed that international and national defense policies and domestic policies were

inseparable, and that an active commitment to the obligations of the European Economic Community and NATO should be made the basis of foreign policy. Meanwhile, the realization of multilateral disarmament and arms control to maintain world peace should be the focus of international activities. They proposed that the pound sterling come under the "European Monetary System." They urged strengthening the relations between Britain and the EEC. They also emphatically criticized isolationism, trade protectionism, neutralism and the idea of unilateral disarmament. They believed that the view now being advanced in British society which urges withdrawal from the EEC and the weakening of NATO was a result of the influence of these erroneous ideas. British magazines and newspapers said it was for this reason, the Social Democratic Party called for the introduction of a "moderate" policy.

It was announced that in the half year since the founding of the Social Democratic Party, over 66,000 members had been signed up, far exceeding the projected target. Among the party members attending the annual meeting, many had switched to the Social Democratic Party because they were dissatisfied with the policies of the Labor Party and the Conservative Party. Also many had never before joined any political party. Their worries about the existing economic state of Britain prompted them to join the Social Democratic Party in a search for the right policy to revitalize the economy. During the period of the annual general meeting, another five parliamentary members announced their withdrawal from the Labor Party to join the Social Democratic Party. The Social Democratic Party so far holds 20 parliamentary seats. People believe that the "middle-of-the-road" stand taken by the Social Democratic Party and its approach, which stresses strategy, meet the needs of current political changes in Britain and appeal to those people assuming a "middle-of-the-road" political stance.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN REPORTED TO PLAY ROLE FOR MIDEAST PEACE

OW181043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Wu Xuewen [0702 1331 2429]]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The 3-day visit to Japan by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, provided a good opportunity for Japan to play a role in the Middle East issue.

During this visit to Japan, 'Arafat held talks with the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister, leaders of various political parties and prominent figures of economic circles and received the same hospitality as accorded to a state leader. Japan was the first Western country to receive a visit by 'Arafat and this matter in itself is of great significance. Obviously, the PLO not only enjoys warm support from the large Third World, but is receiving increasing attention from the Western world. This is reflected in Prime Minister Suzuki's statement at his talks with 'Arafat, when he stressed that the core of peace in the Middle East is the Palestinian issue.

In consideration of its relations with the United States, Japan supports the Camp David accord. But it holds that the United States, Egypt and Israel are not enough to bring peace to the Middle East. It attaches importance to and supports the Middle East peace proposal made last August by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud. That is, in the words of Japanese officials, Israel should recognize the Palestinians' national right to self-determination, whereas Palestine should recognize Israel's right to survive. Through recognition of each other's rights, peace will be achieved in the Middle East. This was emphasized by both Prime Minister Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sonoda during their talks with 'Arafat.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Japan has shown increased concern with the situation in the Middle East. It is concerned with both the supply of oil and the peace in the world, and it realizes that without a stable Middle East situation there can be no stable supply of oil. For this reason, Japan's basic stance toward the Middle East is to bring peace to the area and to avert any war or Soviet control of the area. Recently, Japan has not necessarily felt at ease with the U.S. policy toward the Middle East. This can be proved by the statement that former Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kumura made to the press circles a few days ago. He said: "If the U.S. policy toward the Middle East proves to have been miscalculated the impact on the United States would surpass that

resulting from its miscalculation on Iran. The Arab states would no longer trust the United States, while the Soviet Union could easily take advantage of the situation to benefit itself."

Japan wants to do its best on the Middle East issue and is mainly using the following method: On the one hand, maintain a balance between the United States and the PLO, which are antagonistic toward each other; on the other hand, combine the Camp David accord with the Fahd proposal to reach a peaceful solution of the Middle East issue and play the role of a bridge in this regard.

Whether Japan's efforts toward this goal can achieve any result hinges on the extent of its success in convincing the United States and using the United States to influence Israel.

Following the Suzuki-'Arafat talks how will Japan carry out its work toward the United States and what results will be achieved in this respect? These are questions to which people are paying close attention.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORT ON MUBARAK'S STAND

HK141246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 81 p 6

[Report: "Egyptian President-designate Mubarak Says Egypt Will Continue To Oppose Soviet Expansionism and Promote the Peace Process in the Middle East"]

[Text] According to Western news agency reports, Egyptian President-designate Mubarak said Egypt will continue to oppose Soviet expansionism and greatly promote the peace process in the Middle East.

In an interview with BBC correspondent (Walters) [wo er te si 3087 1422 3676 2448] in Cairo on 9 October, Mubarak said: "We are determined to preserve this peace process. We will keep to this process so it can continue and will greatly promote this process."

Mubarak said that during the 6 and 1/2 years he worked with al-Sadat as his vice president, he had taken part in making every decision and he fully agreed with al-Sadat's policies. He said: "We will continue to carry out al-Sadat's policies. I believe in his policies. Therefore I must pursue these policies."

Mubarak told an AFP correspondent on 9 October that he supported the U.S. sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. He said he was shocked by Israel's response. He said: "We hope the United States will agree to sell these planes in order to cope with Soviet expansionism." He also said he was puzzled as to why the U.S. Congress was unwilling to authorize this deal.

This vice president warned: "Washington's refusal to supply Saudi Arabia, its closest ally in this region, with AWACS will make its other friends raise a lot of questions."

Mubarak, who was chosen by the assembly to succeed al-Sadat, emphasized that because Western Europe, the United States and Japan all had interests in the Gulf, it was of the utmost importance for the Americans to help Saudi Arabia deal with whatever dangers arose.

This vice president strongly opposed Soviet "expansionism" in this region. He said this (the opposition to Soviet expansionism) was one of President al-Sadat's principles and we intend to follow this principle.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WESTERN EUROPE STRENGTHENS TIES WITH GULF REGION

OW071145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Report by XINHUA reporter Liang Guodong [2733 0948 2767]: "Western Europe Strengthens Ties With the Gulf Region"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--The West European countries are paying more attention to developing relations with the countries in the Gulf region because of the strategic importance of the oil-rich Gulf region and the increasingly prominent role of the Gulf countries in settling the Middle East crisis. Leaders of the Western countries have visited the Gulf region one after another since April this year. British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher visited six Arab countries in the Gulf in April and September. West German Chancellor Schmidt and Austrian Chancellor Kreisky successively visited Saudi Arabia and other countries in April and May. French President Mitterrand made a special trip to Saudi Arabia in the latter part of September.

During their frequent visits, the leaders of the West European countries discussed more specifically with the leaders of the Gulf countries three issues of great concern: the strategy against hegemony in this region, a just solution to the Middle East question and further development of bilateral relations.

On her two visits to the Gulf, Mrs Thatcher spoke about the Soviet military presence in Yemen and the Horn of Africa and cautioned against the Soviet threat to the Gulf oilfields. She voiced support for the establishment of a U.S. rapid deployment force in the Gulf region. She said: "If the United States establishes such a force, we will certainly participate."

Seeking a just and peaceful solution to the Middle East question is another important question discussed by both sides. The EEC countries unanimously hold that 1981 should be a year of progress in solving the Middle East question. They are taking the lead in dealing with the Middle East question by European countries as noted in the Venice declaration last year.

People have noticed that the EEC and the United States are taking an obviously different attitude toward the dispute between Saudi Arabia and Israel and hope that the European leaders will be able to exert their influence on the United States toward settling the dispute between Saudi Arabia and Israel.

The question of bilateral relations is important in the talks between the leaders of the Western countries and the Gulf countries. With the exception of Britain, most of the Western countries' energy supply has depended primarily on importing large quantities of oil from the Gulf countries.

The successive visits to the Gulf region by the heads of West European countries have strengthened the relations between the Western countries and the countries in the Gulf region and have benefited the realization of peace in the Middle East.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PZPR EXPELS JOURNALIST, UNION OFFICIAL

OW190355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--According to PAP, the Control Committee of the PZPR Central Committee and the Gdansk Control Committee have passed resolutions separately expelling S. Bulatkovski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, and B. Lis, member of the National Committee of the "Solidarity" union and vice chairman of the Gdansk Committee of the "Solidarity" union, from the party.

Having recently "reviewed the stand and activities of Bulatkovski," the Control Committee of the PZPR Central Committee decided to expel him from the party on 16 October. The sanction panel of the Control Committee pointed out that the "social activities" pursued by Bulatkovski "had constantly run counter to the party's resolutions, party regulations and the party platform." These activities "hampered the whole party and journalist organizations in concretely implementing the line of the ninth special congress."

Bulatkovski had been called a prominent figure in the liberal faction of Polish journalistic circles. Over the years, he was a responsible editor of Life and Realities, a supplement of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, and a member of the "Experience and Future" group. Following the labor unrest in August last year, he was elected chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists. After the Bodgoszcz incident in March this year, he published an open letter to party members on the eve of the 9th Plenary Session of the 8th PZPR Central Committee and was considered engaging in "activities harmful to inner-party unity."

In its resolution about expelling Lis, the PZPR's Gdansk Control Committee pointed out on 15 October that Lis' act was incompatible with the party constitution and his viewpoint ran counter to the PZPR platform and principles and social consultative ideas.

It is reported that Lis was one of the organizers of the Gdansk workers' strike during industrial unrest in August last year and he represented the "Solidarity" union in negotiating with the government on commodity prices and other issues. He was looked upon as a "radical" in the "Solidarity" union for advocating that "Solidarity" should not only be a trade union organization but should also engage in social activities. He was barely elected to the National Committee after the sixth nomination at the first national congress of the "Solidarity" union.

Lis was a precision machine repairman in the Gdansk Shipyard. He is 29 years old. He joined the party in 1975 and took part with Walesa and others in support of the "free trade union" activities in 1978. After the founding of the "Solidarity" union, he led the trade union's foreign affairs committee and visited Sweden and other countries.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH ASIAN HEALTH, POPULATION MEETING--Katmandu, October 4 (XINHUA)--The first health and population group meeting of South Asian countries identified 15 areas for regional cooperation, according to a press release issued here yesterday. Representatives from Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka attended the two-day meeting from October 1 to 2. Nepalese Water Resources Minister Lal Bahadur Khadayat in his speech at the meeting expressed the confidence that the cooperative efforts would result in positive changes in the life of the rural people of the region. The areas for cooperation include appropriate technology for health and population activities, production and distribution of essential drugs and insecticides, basic medical, surgical and health equipment maintenance and repair, communicable diseases control, expanded program on immunization, water supply and sanitation and the development of health and management information system. [Text] [OW040824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 4 Oct 81]

UN DECLARATION ON S. AFRICAN APARTHEID--United Nations, October 12 (XINHUA)--The United Nations special committee against apartheid in a declaration here today appealed to all governments, organizations and individuals to denounce the group of repression in South Africa and to demand the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners there. The declaration, adopted at a special meeting in observance of the day of solidarity with South African political prisoners, pledged continued efforts of solidarity "until the apartheid regime is destroyed and replaced by a democratic state" in South Africa. Addressing the special meeting, Secretary-General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim declared that the United Nations had no option but to persevere in demanding that South Africa abandon its inhuman racial policies. Ismat T. Kittani, president of the U.N. General Assembly, and chairmen of various U.N. committees also denounced the practice of racial discrimination in South Africa and reaffirmed their support for the political prisoners there. [Text] [OW130848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 13 Oct 81]

NATO RESOLUTIONS ON POLAND, DRA--Bonn, October 16 (XINHUA)--North Atlantic Treaty Organization Thursday passed resolutions on Poland and Afghanistan at the first full session of its 27th annual conference in Munich. The resolutions asked nations to keep a close watch on the developing situation in Poland, reminded the Soviet Union not to interfere in Poland and stated that NATO would maintain humanitarian and economic aid to Poland. The conference also called on NATO countries to continue their support for the independent rights of the Afghan people, accused the Soviet Union of intruding in Afghanistan and violating the

sovereign rights of the Afghan nation and asked the Soviet Union to bring about a political settlement in Afghanistan that will protect the independence of Afghanistan. The conference also demanded the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the United Nations resolution passed on January 14, 1980. The six-day conference, which ended today, was attended by 172 delegates from 15 NATO countries. [Text] [OW161722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 16 Oct 81]

PZPR EXPELS SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL--Warsaw, October 16 (XINHUA)--Bogdan Lis, the only party member elected to the Solidarity union's National Commission at Solidarity's recent national congress, was expelled from the Polish United Workers' Party yesterday. The Polish news agency PAP said that a decision to this effect was made by the Control Committee under the Gdansk committee of the United Workers' Party after a careful examination of Lis' behavior. Bogdan Lis, 29, was one of the organizers of strikes during the industrial unrest in August, 1980. He joined the United Workers' Party in 1975 and has been Lech Walesa's staunch supporter in the free trade union movement. He was considered a tough and uncompromising negotiator of the Solidarity union. [Text] [OW171024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 17 Oct 81]

LEADING PZPR CADRES QUIT SOLIDARITY--Warsaw, October 17 (XINHUA)--Eleven leading cadres of the central and local organizations of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) announced their withdrawal of membership from the "Solidarity" trade union at the 4th plenary session of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee yesterday. Among the 11 leading cadres were Z. Grzyb, member of the Political Bureau, nine Central Committee members and one alternate Central Committee member. In their statement, the 11 party cadres pointed out: "The Solidarity union has shown clearly to the people that it is an organization which tries to damage our socialist system, relations of alliance and political principles ever since the union's first national congress." "Members of the Independent Poland Confederation and the Social Self-Defence Committee (two dissident organizations--ed.) have sneaked into the leading bodies of the union. We have nothing in common with them. So we decide to withdraw from it," said the statement. [Text] [OW181556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 18 Oct 81]

POLISH GOVERNMENT REJECTS SOLIDARITY PROPOSAL--Warsaw, October 17 (XINHUA)--Polish Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek in a statement yesterday rejected the "Solidarity" union's proposal for establishing a national economic-social council, calling it an attempt to seize state power, according to a PAP report. The proposal of the Presidium of the National Commission of the Polish "Solidarity" union was put forward during the talks between the union's National Commission and the Ministry for Trade Union Affairs yesterday. The Presidium in a statement Friday said that the proposed national economic-social council should be appointed by the union, be independent of the government and have the "right" to supervise the government's and local authorities' economic measures. The ministry's statement said the proposal was unacceptable and pointed out that its aim is to usurp state power and overthrow the constitution. The statement reiterated the Polish Government's proposal for setting up a joint committee open to all unions including "Solidarity." [Text] [OW181247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 18 Oct 81]

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PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN PARTY COMMITTEE REVIEWS REDRESS OF INJUSTICES

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 1

[FUJIAN RIBAO correspondent's report: "Provincial Party Committee Held Provincial Work Conference To Implement Policies with Provincial Party Committee Secretary Cheng Xu [4453 1645] Presiding and Li Zhengting [2621 2973 0080] Making Summary Speech; Resolutions Called for Basic Completion of Policy Implementation Task Within This Year"]

[Text] Strengthen the leadership and be determined to have the task of policy implementation completed within this year--this was the resolution passed at the work conference held by the provincial party committee for the implementation of policies throughout the province. The conference ended 2 days ago.

The conference began on 28 August and lasted 7 days. The meeting reviewed and redressed the cases of people being unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged and sentenced in past political movements, implemented the cadre policy, exchanged experiences, and discussed measures for the expeditious implementation of policies and problems in the implementation of the related specific policies.

The participants of the meeting were secretaries of various prefectures, municipalities and counties in charge of policy implementation; directors of organization departments and policy implementation staff offices; leaders of various departments and committees under the provincial party committee, and responsible persons of various committees, staff offices, bureaus and sections directly under the provincial government in charge of policy implementations.

The summing-up session was held on 3 September. Present at this session were party and government responsible comrades including Xiang Nan [7309 9589], Wu Hongxiang [0124 3163 4382], Li Zhengting, Guo Chao [6753 6389], Cheng Xu, Yuan Gai [5913 2395], He Ruoren [0149 5387 0086], Wen Xiushan [3306 4423 1392], Liu Yongsheng [0491 3057 3932], Guo Ruiren [6753 3843 0085], Lu Haoran [4151 3186 3544] and Ni Songmao [0242 2646 5399]. Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting, and Li Zhengting, another secretary of the provincial party committee, made a summary speech.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and particularly since the provincial party congress of this year, remarkable achievements have been won in speeding up the implementation of policies. The broad masses of cadres and people in the main are satisfied, but the work of reviewing and rectifying wrong

verdicts has not been completed. The remaining work to be done in this connection, though not much, is nevertheless difficult. Therefore we can never relax our efforts and we must continue to pay great attention to this work in order to bring it to a successful conclusion.

The meeting held that since the holding of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the publication of the "Resolution" have already decided the question of right and wrong in the guiding ideology of the past, we should now concentrate our energy on the task of developing our national economy and effectively promoting the socialist spiritual civilization. If we let our work of policy implementation drag on slowly, refuse to carry out this work, or delay it openly and resist it secretly, instead of adopting a positive approach and resolute measures for this work to be accomplished, we will certainly handicap the shift of focus of our work. Fujian Province has been designated to implement special policies and to adopt flexible measures and should settle all outstanding matters ahead of other provinces so that we can concentrate our energy on economic construction. Furthermore, some problems relating to comrades who were unjustly attacked in past movements have not been solved or entirely solved. This can also affect stability and unity as well as our work in various fields. Unless we can quickly solve these problems, we will be unable to mobilize all the positive factors. Party committees at all levels must realize the necessity and urgency of the work of policy implementation from the standpoint of a strategic shift in the focus of our work. Then with strengthened stability and unity and the mobilization of all positive factors to serve the four modernizations as the starting point, they should proceed in earnest with the job of policy implementation.

After serious discussions by the participating comrades, it was unanimously agreed that in view of the present favorable conditions, it is entirely possible for the work of policy implementation to be basically completed within this year. In the course of policy implementation, we should attach primary importance to speed. The Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the "Resolution" are powerful weapons for speeding up policy implementation; therefore, we must further study the "Resolution," unify our thinking, enhance our understanding, and be energetic in overcoming various mental hurdles. At present, some people still do not fully understand the important significance of the work of policy implementation. Some are complacent and careless, afraid of the difficulty involved, or bored with ideology, have lingering fears of committing rightist errors; still others take only a passive attitude, lest the cases formerly handled by them come under attack. Finally, there are still those obsessed with factionalism or laboring under the pressure of factionalism. If we fail to encourage criticism and self-criticism to correct these erroneous ideas and simply leave them alone, they will become a serious hindrance to the work of policy implementation. Furthermore, there are still a tiny number of people who have misgivings about, or even antagonism toward, the line, principles and policies adopted after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. If you talk about quickening our pace, they openly procrastinate and secretly resist. They call the review of historical cases "a blast of wind," and even make things tough for the reviewers of the cases. In some localities or units, some important unjust, false or wrong cases still cannot be redressed, or thoroughly redressed. All localities should therefore make one more careful check to see if they have such problems.

The meeting stressed the need for active and patient ideological work in the course of policy implementation. The leaders, the personnel in charge of special cases, and the persons involved in these cases should help one another in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and mutual cooperation in order that the work can be a success. The kind of speed we are talking about does not mean "a blast of wind." The responsible comrades of party committees at all levels, particularly the prefectural, county and commune party committees, and all departments and commissions should work with great enthusiasm and a keen sense of responsibility, and take the initiative in calling on the comrades concerned for heart-to-heart talks in order that the ideological work can be effective in removing mental hurdles and clearing up misunderstanding. This was the method used by the party committee of the Yongan section under the Fuzhou Railway Branch Bureau. According to its experience, one personal contact and heart-to-heart talk was more effective than the writing of 100 reports. In economic work, stress should be laid on economic results; similarly, in implementing policies, stress should be laid on political effects. We have to look at the departments in charge of people's correspondence and visits and see if the number of letters and visits received and handled has been reduced. In the work of policy implementation, we should also stress the importance of unity and looking forward. Since the work of policy implementation began in our province, many areas and departments have done a great deal of work in clearing up misunderstanding and strengthening unity. The broad masses of cadres and people, including a very large number of comrades who were wrongly repudiated, attacked or mistreated, are now attaching great importance to the common cause and the overall situation, and are united and looking forward. However, some comrades do not treat the interests of the party and the people as their primary concern; instead, they are concerned about personal benefits or individual grievances. In this case, the damage to unity cannot be remedied, the problem of unity cannot be solved, and the final goal of policy implementation cannot be attained. Leading cadres at all levels should set good personal examples in strengthening unity. All comrades, including those who attacked others and the victims of attacks, should take the party spirit seriously and give good work performances. Out of a desire for unity, the leaders of party committees, the responsible comrades of the organization departments, and the comrades in charge of policy implementation should take the initiative in calling on those who have been wronged, show them great concern, and have heart-to-heart talks with them so as to remove their mental hurdles and to unite with them in work. Those comrades who have been victims of injustice should be persuaded to bear the overall situation in mind, to take an objective view of the historical background of the past and to let bygones be bygones. If our ideological work is effective, these comrades will respond with understanding.

At the meeting, the comrades also discussed some problems related to policies. The meeting pointed out the need to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and conducting concrete analyses on concrete problems, so that all mistakes will be duly corrected and no corrective action will be taken if no mistake has been made. Corruption, embezzlement, speculation and profiteering and other acts of violation of law and discipline, of course, cannot be tolerated at any time, and wrong verdicts must be reversed no matter who passed them and what organ approved them. If a review of the case shows nothing wrong with the verdict, however, we must firmly uphold the principle instead of bending with the wind. We must also act in the spirit of "being crude rather than subtle, and being lenient rather than strict," and pay attention to the main problems and the main facts in order to arrive at a correct conclusion. We should rehabilitate or redress

whatever should be rehabilitated and redressed, completely and leaving no untidy ends; but we must not wrangle endlessly over minor issues. We must adhere to the principle of solving problems politically but making no economic restitution in general. The meeting also worked out concrete plans for the implementation of policies concerning the basic level of cadres in the countryside and in the cities and towns.

On behalf of their committee, the responsible provincial party committee members thanked and praised the comrades in charge of policy implementation throughout the province for their painstaking efforts in doing a thankless job, and expressed the hope that everyone will continue their good work in carrying the work of policy implementation through to the end.

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'RENMIN RIBAO' CARRIES ZHOU YANG REPORT ON LU XUN

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[Report: "Persist in Lu Xun's Cultural Direction and Develop Lu Xun's Militant Tradition"]

[Text] Comrades and friends:

Today we are holding a grand meeting to mark the centenary of the birth of Mr Lu Xun--a great son of the Chinese people and a great founder of modern Chinese culture.

During the 100 years since Lu Xun was born, earthshaking changes have taken place in China as well as in the world. Now our great nation, led by the Chinese Communist Party and guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, has surmounted every difficulty and danger after long, tortuous and complicated struggles and is advancing with new strength and confidence toward the goal of building a powerful and modern socialist country. Lu Xun was unable to see the birth of new China in the Orient, but during his lifetime of only several decades he made incalculable contributions to this great change, which is unprecedented in the thousands of years of Chinese history. Moreover, the influence of his works and thinking is worldwide. Today, the Chinese people are remembering Lu Xun with deepest respect and admiration. His brilliant example is spurring us forward.

The great thinking of an era is invariably the social product of that time. It is often rooted in profound and age-old traditions and culture. It arises in the period of change from the old to the new in which the intensified social contradictions struggle with one another and various ideological trends feel the impact of one another.

Lu Xun's thinking was born at a time when the Chinese people's antifeudal and anti-imperialist struggles had suffered setbacks and failures and was developing again with immense vigor. If we say that the 1911 revolution put an end to feudal monarchy which had lasted several thousand years, then the new cultural movement, characterized by the "May 4th" movement, marked the beginning of the new democratic revolution.

Lu Xun came into being as a great figure at the time of the drastic change; he was created by the revolutionary struggles. His talent and cultivation did not make him a mere writer and scholar; they turned him into a heroic fighter standing at

the forefront of the times in fighting against imperialism and feudalism, an outstanding pioneer in the ideological emancipation movement and a great communist. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The chief commander of China's cultural revolution, Lu Xun was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary. Lu Xun was a man of unyielding integrity, free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness, and this quality is invaluable among colonial and semicolonial peoples. Representing the great majority of the nation's people, Lu Xun breached and stormed the enemy citadel. On the cultural front he was the bravest and most correct, the firmest, the most loyal and the most ardent national hero, a hero without a parallel in our history."

Lu Xun was born in Zhejiang, a province with a long-standing history, culture and tradition. In modern times, this province became one of the first places where the aggression of capitalism was prominent. As it had frequent contacts with foreign things, it was one of the places influenced by the reformists' ideas. There were complicated national contradictions and class struggles. At the time when the reform movement was leading the country to a dead end, Zhejiang was further developed into an important anti-Qing base. Zhejiang was also the hometown of Qiu Jin, Cai Yuanpei and Zhang Taiyuan. Lu Xun was once a student of Zhang Taiyuan and he had established a profound friendship with Cai Yuanpei. Lu Xun also participated in the activities of the Guangfu Hui [Society for the Restoration of China]. He highly respected and admired Sun Yat-sen. After the failure of the Opium War in 1840, China's existence was in peril. In order to seek a way for saving the nation and the people, the Chinese pioneers took infinite pains in studying the Western theory of natural and social sciences. This created a fervor in studying new theories. It was due to the situation of China and of the world and due to the changes in his family that from his childhood, Lu Xun departed from the "correct road" of the Chinese intellectuals who "studied hard in order to take examinations." Following the trend of the times, Lu Xun chose a "new road." On this new road, Lu Xun's thinking developed through a relatively long process of pain and intensive contradictions, from learning foreign affairs to supporting the reform movement to supporting the democratic revolution aimed at overthrowing the rule of the Qing dynasty. Lu Xun's thinking developed in step with the development of the times. He once accepted Darwin's theory on evolution and other knowledge of modern natural sciences, including the ideas of freedom and liberty advocated by Rousseau and other thinkers of the enlightenment movement in the 18th century, and the rebellious spirit of the romantic poets including Shelley and Byron of the 19th century. He also assimilated the knowledge from the artistic and literary works of northeastern Europe and other oppressed countries. At the same time, he was influenced by the idealist philosophy of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche. In the course of his explorations, he was always courageous, eager to make progress and very patriotic. Throughout his life, he showed boundless love for the motherland and the people. Because of this, he gave up his medical studies and engaged in literary work. After the failure of the 1911 revolution, he experienced a period of deep thinking and observation. When the October Revolution in Russia succeeded, the world entered a new socialist revolutionary period of the proletariat. In China, the old democratic revolution also changed into the new democratic revolution. The whole world was moving toward a new era. At this moment, Lu Xun heroically devoted himself to the new democratic revolution. As early as the "May 4th" movement period, he sided with the pioneers who took the journal NEW YOUTH as representative of

their central thinking, including the earliest communist Li Dazhao. During this period, he waged uncompromising struggles against imperialism and feudal warlords. At the critical moment when the great revolution failed and when a large number of Communist Party members and revolutionaries were suppressed and slaughtered by the KMT reactionaries, he further accepted Marxism, fundamentally changed his world outlook, upheld the stand of the CCP and joined the Chinese League of the Liberation Movement, the leftwing Writers' League and the Alliance for the Protection of Civil Rights under the leadership of the party. Moreover, he directly took part in some international antifascist struggles to support the proletariat and progressive people of foreign countries. In the rigorous domestic and international political struggles and in the movement to oppose the KMT's counter-revolutionary cultural "encirclement and suppression," Lu Xun became a staunch standard-bearer for the proletarian revolutionary culture of China and acted as an unwavering proletarian revolutionary and a great communist fighter. Lu Xun's road was a typical reflection of the road taken by the outstanding Chinese intellectuals of the 20th century in continuing to pursue truth and advance--a road of continued advance from patriotism and democracy to socialism and communism. With Lu Xun as a great representative, a number of outstanding intellectuals, including Soong Ching-ling, Guo Moruo, Mao Dun, Zou Taofen, Wen Yiduo, followed this glorious road in the 20th century in China. As a great pioneer who buried the old era and opened the new one, Lu Xun had a profound and thorough understanding of the life style and thinking of the Chinese people of different social strata, namely the peasants, landlords, intellectuals, ordinary citizens, bureaucrats and gentry. He also had a profound and thorough understanding of these people's role and influence in history and culture. With democracy as his ideological weapon in the early years and with Marxism in the later years, he summed up and violently criticized the Chinese feudalistic culture and imperialistic colonial culture. Lu Xun and his criticism marked the end of the old period in which the Chinese feudalistic ideology and culture occupied a dominant position.

Lu Xun started to write his brilliant literary works. His "A Madman's Diary" opened the first page of new literature in China. He wrote in rapid succession the "Medicine," the "True Story of Ah Q," the "New Year Sacrifice," "Regret for the Past" and some other extremely successful short stories. Later, in the "Old Tales Retold" written in a unique style, he mercilessly criticized the pessimism and backwardness of the mental attitude of the Chinese people. Later, he wrote some miscellaneous essays which developed a school of his own and which became a wonder of world literature. These were also the Lu Xun-style essays which Qu Qiubai highly commended. At the same time, he wrote a history of Chinese fiction, the first of its kind by a Chinese author. He then translated and introduced a large quantity of foreign literary and artistic works, particularly Marxist theories on literature and art. Lu Xun created brilliant literary works. Not fearing the difficulty involved, he scaled the height of China's modern literature and art and became the greatest founder and trailblazer of our new culture. It was precisely because of his epoch-making contributions which were of historic significance that his works were popular all over the world. His position in the world's cultural history was generally recognized.

Lu Xun made contributions in many fields, but his most prominent historical merit was on the cultural front. He used his outstanding feats to point out a new

direction for the Chinese culture. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out correctly: "Lu Xun's direction is the direction of the new Chinese culture." Generally speaking, this is a national scientific and mass direction. According to the historical conditions at that time, the culture developed by Lu Xun is the people's anti-imperialist and antifeudal culture, the new democratic culture under the leadership of the proletariat. Now, our society has entered the new period of socialist modernization. We do not just want to build a socialist economy with a high degree of prosperity and socialist politics with a high degree of democracy but also a highly developed socialist culture. The objective of today's culture is to serve the people and serve socialism and the continuously developing socialist culture. The contents are rich and varied and far superior to the new democratic culture. However, we should not forget that our socialist culture has inherited the new democratic culture and has developed under new historical conditions. During the new democratic period, our culture was also under the guidance of communist ideology and was a part of the world's proletarian socialist culture. This was true in the past. This has become even more true at present. Our socialist culture should not only assimilate the essence of all cultures but should also enrich itself through absorbing knowledge, reflect the reality and struggle of socialism and educate and encourage people with the communist spirit so that communist ideals and ideology can be more extensively spread and our culture can assume the historical responsibility of training socialist new people and building socialist spiritual civilization. The cultural direction that Lu Xun stood for is not out of date because of the completion of the new democratic revolution. It will further develop with the advance of our program of socialist modernization. Lu Xun's direction is still the one that we should keep to and develop. His heritage remains to be the treasure for our promotion of the socialist spiritual civilization and an indisputable fore-running guide and beacon light for the advance of the Chinese culture.

Without exception, the great culture of a country has its striking national characteristics and its own originality. It belongs to both the nation and the world. In other words, we can say that because it is a nation's culture it is part of the world culture. The inscription "The soul of our nation," written by Lu Xun's old friend Shen Junru after Lu Xun's death precisely indicated the high value people attached to him. With his outstanding creativity and national style, Lu Xun portrayed the suffering and indignation of our nation. More importantly, he portrayed our nation's most valuable quality, its most honorable thinking and sentiments and its most persistent fighting spirit. From Lu Xun himself and from his works we can find the essence of our nation's rich thinking, the wisdom, warmheartedness and creativity of the Chinese people in the semi-colonial and semifeudal society and the real soul of our nation.

Lu Xun lived during a period of drastic change from the old to the new. He keenly felt the pulse of the times and greatly worried about the future of the nation. He was extremely sorry for the lopsided development of the national spirit, caused by long-term suppression, exploitation, humiliation and harm, and for the weaknesses of the national character. However, Lu Xun was not discouraged by this. On the contrary, he fought for the revival of China with a patriotic feeling of "offering my blood to the yellow emperor."

In the early years when Lu Xun began to explore the way for the Chinese people, he suggested that we should "neither lag behind the world's ideological trend nor disregard our national tradition. We should take into consideration both the past and present experiences and find a new way for ourselves." That is to say, we should on the one hand, assimilate foreign ideological trends and, on the other, develop our own national culture. This reflects Lu Xun's plan to combine the world's ideological trends in the sphere of culture. However, by the "world's ideological trend," Lu Xun at this moment referred to the theory of evolution in the field of natural science and to the ideological trend of democracy and liberty in the theory of social revolution. After he personally witnessed the failure of the 1911 revolution, he keenly felt the heavy mental encumbrances of the Chinese nation. Due to these bitter lessons and experiences, he, together with some other forerunners, castigated the old culture with an unprecedented militant spirit in the "May 4th" new cultural movement. At that time, he thought that the most important thing was to ensure the survival, food and clothing needs and development of China and to change China from a taciturn nation to an outspoken one. He called for reforms and resolutely attacked those who guarded feudalism and stuck to old traditions and refused to make reforms under the pretext of "preserving the national and cultural uniqueness." He called on the young people to do away with all conventional ideas and approaches and to create new literary and artistic works rather than sing the old stereotyped songs. Using his pen as a sharp-edged and pointed weapon, he developed and enriched the "civilized and social criticisms" which had always been lacking in China. At this moment, Lu Xun profoundly understood how the feudal dross of our national culture stifled the vitality of our nation. He also understood that, in order to revive and strengthen our nation, it was necessary to resolutely do away with the mask of the old society and the feudal shackle which imposed restrictions on the people.

Thus, from the time of the "May 4th" movement, Lu Xun began to resolutely and vigorously advocate that we should accept foreign culture. In this way, he hoped our national culture would revive and develop. He suggested that we boldly use foreign things with the "breadth of spirit which prevailed in the Han and Tang dynasties." We should "capture foreign things" and use them freely and without any hesitation. In his artistic practice, Lu Xun developed this "breadth of spirit which prevailed in the Han and Tang dynasties." During the period of the "May 4th" movement, Lu Xun fiercely attacked the traditional Chinese culture, but he was never a national nihilist. He was good at distinguishing between the essence and dross of our traditional culture. In his "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction," "The Relationship Between the Manners and Literary Works of the Wei and Jin Dynasties on the One Hand and Medicine and Wine on the Other," "An Outsider's View on Literary Works" and some other outstanding literary works, Lu Xun scientifically evaluated the origins and fine traditions of Chinese literature and art. He also greatly enriched and developed these traditions in his own artistic works. He found that the national culture was passed from one generation to another and was changed in accordance with the times. The new culture accepted a part of the old culture and rejected the rest of it. It rejected the negative part and the dross of the old culture but preserved and developed its positive part and essence. With intensive and extensive concern and indignation, he had to attack the weak points of our nation in order to revive it. No one else in the history of Chinese ideology and culture had made such conscientious and profound analysis and criticism of our people's negative features. At the same time, however, Lu Xun never

forgot that in our nation there were a lot of hardworking people who were willing to give their lives for the interests of the people and that these people were the backbone of our nation and constituted the force for the survival and advance of our nation. Even in the dark years, Lu Xun was full of confidence in our nation. He criticized the pessimistic view which held that all the Chinese people had lost their confidence. He sternly pointed out: "It is all right to say that some of the Chinese people have lost their confidence. However, it would be an insult to say that all the Chinese people have lost their confidence." In many of his works, Lu Xun described the prominent characteristics, that is, the great soul, of the Chinese nation. Shortly before his death, he stressed that our nation had experienced catastrophes and failure and pointed out: "Our history has been stained with blood. However, our survival bears witness to our greatness. We should reveal our weak points in order to revive our nation and to improve it." Lu Xun was a man who fully respected foreigners and was good at learning their strong points. However, he was also a man with a high sense of national pride and dignity and a great patriot as strong as iron and steel.

On the one hand, Lu Xun practiced the "takeover doctrine" in absorbing foreign culture to develop our own national culture. On the other hand, he introduced the achievements of our national culture to the world so as to spur on the development of world culture. He upheld the idea of blending the national with the international and integrating patriotism with internationalism. He opposed both complacency and the style of improperly belittling ourselves, worshipping foreign things and fawning on foreigners. He looked down upon the "waiter style," which lacks national pride and is servile to foreigners. He also despised the comprador writers who thought China was lagging behind others in everything. Just as in dealing with opium, he tried to sweep away the dispirited culture, either introduced from the West or created at home, which poisoned the young people. He was indeed a defender of the spiritual health of our people and young men. Lu Xun's experience tells us that a good national writer should at all times be loyal to most people of his nation and should be good at developing the nation's fine cultural tradition. At the same time, he should have the far-sightedness to break through the narrow national limitations, grasp the trend of the progress of world culture and be adept at assimilating foreign culture to enrich ourselves so the culture of our nation will continuously advance. Lu Xun was exactly such a man to boldly assimilate the strong points of foreign writers while having a profound knowledge of our own national culture. He knew very well the history and current condition of the Chinese nation. Because of this, it was not accidental that he became a great representative of Chinese culture, which occupies a significant position in the world.

To inherit Lu Xun's militant tradition in promoting the socialist spiritual civilization, we should carry forward his revolutionary spirit and scientific spirit in a way suited to today's actual situation. We should also do well in combining these two kinds of spirits. All social activities carried out by Lu Xun, including those in the literary and art fields, were based on his enthusiasm in cherishing the motherland and the people and in trying to make social reforms. While carrying out these activities, he always took a scientific approach. The independence and development of a nation should be commensurate with the laws of natural science and social science. Because China had long been under the rule of feudalistic superstition, it had a particular need for a

scientific weapon. In his youth, Lu Xun was nurtured and trained on natural science. Throughout his life, Lu Xun seriously, conscientiously and penetratingly analyzed society; he respected reality and truth and firmly did away with all sorts of superstition and worship of idols. This was inseparable from his scientific accomplishments. Lu Xun's literary career reached its peak during the "May 4th" movement. At that time, he still had not mastered the scientific theory of historical materialism to analyze society. However, as he adopted a firm and scientific attitude while exploring the truth of life and society, his works reached a very high level in analyzing Chinese society.

After Lu Xun had decided to uphold the Marxist scientific world outlook, there was a further improvement of his scientific spirit, and his knowledge of Chinese society and the rule for the development of literature and art attained a still higher level. He called Marxism "the fundamental and practical social science," which he believed was conducive to the advance of literature and art. He said: "Academic circles are shifting their attention to social sciences. This shift is good and proper. It is not only beneficial to many different areas, but it also leads literature and art onto a correct and progressive road."

Exactly as he himself said, Lu Xun accepted Marxism after he had drawn "lessons from facts." Among the truth-seeking Chinese, Lu Xun was one of the earliest people to come in contact with Marxism, but he did not accept it at that time. It was not until he had seen the 1911 revolution and other numerous incidents that he came to realize that only the Marxist analysis of human society and the road charted by Marxism were correct and that Marxism was suited to China's condition and required for saving our country. Then he resolutely corrected his ideological "deviation" and accepted the science of Marxism. In the hard years of White terror when "every family was a portrait of distress" in the wake of the "12 April" incident of 1927, Lu Xun boldly stepped forward and openly stood under the banner of the Chinese Communist Party.

Since Lu Xun's faith in Marxism was based on his deep understanding of the Chinese social condition and the law governing the development of history, he did not display the least sign of dogmatism when using Marxism to guide his words, deeds and writing. He was able to understand people, comment on world affairs and analyze the complicated social contradictions more thoroughly and deeply than ever before. He had a more profound and practical understanding of the actual revolutionary struggle, the state of the revolutionary ranks and their strengths weaknesses. Over and over again he stressed that a revolutionary should "understand the reality of revolution." He pointed out: "Revolution is painful. It is bound to have dirt and blood and is by no means as interesting and perfect as some poets have thought. In particular, revolution is a practical thing, requiring a variety of humble and troublesome work. It is by no means as romantic as some poets have thought. In addition, revolution requires destruction, but construction is needed more. Destruction is a delightful job, but construction is a troublesome thing." For this reason, he was never intimidated by blood stains nor overcome by difficulties and setbacks. In the extremely difficult period of the revolution, he still believed that only the new rising proletariat had a future. In the march of the revolutionary ranks, some withdrew, some ran away, some became disappointed, and some rebelled, but his faith persisted in the revolutionary cause. He was deeply aware that all these were inevitable

phenomena in the course of the revolution. With such a firm revolutionary faith, he fought to the last moment of his life, showing the most valuable revolutionary integrity and political quality of an intellectual believing in communism.

All his life Lu Xun applied his revolutionary spirit and scientific approach to his artistic practice and persisted in taking the road of revolutionary realism in his creative work. From the "May 4th" era on, he always followed order of the revolutionary forerunners and even referred to his own writings as "order-following literature." On the other hand, he was always faithful to artistic truthfulness, loudly calling on writers and artists to boldly open their eyes to observe society. He correctly pointed out: "Only true voices can touch the hearts of the people throughout China and the world." Under the pressure of old China's cultural dictatorship which was powerful yet brutal, Lu Xun demonstrated a writer's morality and the courage of realism. As Lu Xun adopted a clear-cut and realistic attitude, he repeatedly stressed that a revolutionary writer should first of all be a revolutionary and personally experience a revolutionary life, for this was the only way not to misrepresent the revolution. While stressing that revolutionary writers should look reality in the face, Lu Xun also pointed out that they should have lofty goals and ideals. Lu Xun's scientific attitude lay not only in his attention to reality but also in his emphasis on proceeding from reality and tirelessly pursuing lofty goals and ideals. He always castigated those pessimists who had given up their ideals and refused to begin to work hard. He said: "People who are weary of the present world are still alive. These people are the enemy of the present world. As long as they exist, there is no hope for the present world." Unlike these pessimists, Lu Xun was always full of confidence in life and in the future. One important reason for the high level of maturity of Lu Xun's works was the fact that his realism was a combination of reality and ideals, able to fire men with enthusiasm to reform society and increase their strength to struggle toward their great goal.

Lu Xun's scientific attitude was not only applied to his creative work but also prominently embodied in his social and literary criticism. Lu Xun's militant life was a life devoted to a thorough criticism of the feudalistic and bourgeois old society and old culture. Lu Xun's criticism was the most incisive and forceful because it was scientific and because it grasped the essence. Lu Xun also pointed out that literature could be used for fighting and that writers should "have a strong sense of justice and a strong sense of likes and dislikes." Meanness, cunning and liberalism are incompatible with the spirit of Lu Xun. He regarded his essays as a reflex action and a means of attack and defense, and he maintained that "a writer's task is to make a prompt answer to stand against harmful things." When various kinds of feudalistic and bourgeois remnants ran amuck, Lu Xun always dealt them head-on blows. He fought against the "advocates of the doctrine of national and cultural uniqueness," the "modern critics," the so-called "liberal men," "people of the third category," the so-called "national writers" and the "advocates of the analects of Confucius" who trumped (?comfort), intelligence and egotism. Some of these people were his old friends, colleagues and bosses. However, he never made any concessions or showed them any mercy. He never "smiled or apologized obsequiously." He adopted a serious, militant and scientific attitude toward debate. He stressed that hurling insults and threats was no way to fight. "Our militant writers must pay attention to

'debate.' As for a poet, it may be all right if he gets angry and satirizes, because he cannot control his feelings. However, he should never go farther than mocking or making fierce verbal attacks. Besides, regardless of whether we laugh out of pleasure or scorn others out of anger, we must do so in the form of literary works. In this way, the enemy will be hurt or fatally struck. Yet, we have not played any mean tricks. Even the observers will not think that we have played dirty tricks. This is the skill of a militant writer." Lu Xun adopted the most clear-cut and steadfast attitude toward the enemy and toward the struggle against antagonistic ideology. Not long before his death, Lu Xun wrote a letter out of his sense of justice in reply to the malicious dissension sown by the Trotskyists. This was the best example of his attitude.

Lu Xun often pointed out that we needed strong critics who knew social science and we needed scientific criticism. This kind of criticism first of all should be out of "warm good intentions," that is, pure motives and the goal of unity. This kind of criticism is criticism seeking truth from facts and is aimed at helping those criticized. Lu Xun never avoided mentioning his own viewpoints. Just as he was strict with himself, he often had disputes with his comrades-in-arms. He never easily let go of his comrades' shortcomings and mistakes but sharply criticized them. He often warned them to pay attention to overcoming "leftist" ideas and sentiments. On the other hand he was always sincere toward them and correctly affirmed their strong points and achievements. Lu Xun did not have any personal enemies. In the struggle for the common goal, he never harbored "personal resentment" against those comrades who once disagreed with him or who misunderstood him.

Summing up the painful historical lesson, all of us who experienced the 10 years of internal disorder must never give up the weapon of criticism. We must never give up criticism and self-criticism. We must learn to use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and correctly handle and solve contradictions among the people themselves. In order to make our criticisms suit the socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to raise the level of our literary criticism and criticism in various other fields (including self-criticism), making such criticism more effective and scientific.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" that our literature and art are for the masses of the people and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers. Serving the people and socialism--this is the orientation we must adhere to. In 1930, the leftwing Writers' League was established in China. This marked a great beginning in the history of Chinese literature. Lu Xun was one of the main founders of this league. He was a true teacher and leader of China's leftwing literary movement. Comrade Mao Zedong highly and scientifically assessed the great contributions made by this movement. However, he also noted its weak points. Before his death, Lu Xun highly appraised Gorkiy, saying that all of Gorkiy's lofty ideals came true and that the most important reason for this was that "he was one of the people and shared their grief, anger and joy." Lu Xun was also a person who mixed with the masses and shared the masses' feelings. Throughout his life, he always had the sincerest, warmest and deepest love for the masses of the people. He cried out for them and fought for them. As a great writer, Lu Xun fought with his pen, coordinating his writing with the Chinese people's struggle for liberation under the leadership

of the CCP. He used his pen as a dagger and a spear mercilessly exposing the darkness and crimes committed in China by imperialism, feudalism and domestic and foreign reactionaries. Through his personal struggle, Lu Xun contributed a tremendous force to ushering in the Chinese people's liberation. He was a most outstanding figure among our country's great revolutionary forerunners. His voice represented the aspirations of the Chinese people for revolution and liberation in the semicolonial and semifeudal society. His voice aroused strong sympathy among the masses of the people precisely because he was truly representing the Chinese people. Here lies Lu Xun's enduring strength. Comrade Mao Zedong called on all Communist Party members to emulate Lu Xun--"fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers, and head bowed, like a willing ox, I serve the children"--and become oxen for the masses of the people, devoting their entire lives to the service of the people. He asked us to emulate the very essence of Lu Xun's great character--his ardent love for and dedication to the people.

At first Lu Xun did not clearly see the role and place of the masses of the people in the entire course of history. As an enlightening thinker in his early years, he earnestly hoped that China would be transformed and the broad masses of the people would be freed from their miserable predicament. However, he pinned his hopes on the outstanding individuals because he underestimated the strength of the people. During the "May 4th" movement, his ideological level was greatly enhanced. But he still keenly felt that the masses were only playing the role of a spectator. From 1925 on, Lu Xun gradually discovered that the majority of the people, whom the rulers regarded as "fools," were actually the pillars of the world. After he accepted Marxism, he more consciously found that the material strength to reform China was with the masses of the people and that China's literature and art should pay chief attention to the masses of the people who constituted the vast majority of the nation. In 1930, in view of the prejudices of some bourgeois writers in our country, he emphatically pointed out: "The majority's strength is great and important. If those who aspire for reforms fail to deeply understand the masses' feelings and to try to guide and improve them, then whatever brilliant writings and great ideas--romantic or classical--they may produce will have nothing to do with the masses, but will only be for a few persons to express admiration for one another and derive some self-satisfaction in their studies." A major sign of Lu Xun's ideological maturity in his later years is that he saw that the great material strength to reform China, the strength to determine victory or defeat, lay in the masses of the people.

In order to change the old culture into the people's culture, Lu Xun made unremitting efforts. He waged resolute struggles against all sorts of erroneous ideological trends opposed to the people and of reactionary cultures. During these struggles, Lu Xun earnestly took revolutionary literature and art as part of the revolutionary cause and part of the liberation movement and struggle launched by the proletariat. Only when writers and artists act like Lu Xun can literature and art fundamentally represent the interests of the broad masses of people.

To make the masses of the people the masters of culture, Lu Xun and his comrades made great efforts to popularize literature and art. He resolutely opposed the aristocratic and scholar-bureaucrat tendencies in writing and literature, opposed the intentional choice of difficult words and affected elegance and opposed

turning writing and literature into "something for the privileged" and "tools of the privileged class." With great enthusiasm he advocated the reform of the written Chinese language and promoted the picture storybooks, modern woodcuts and folk theatrical arts. At that time, popular works of literature and art loved by the people, such as picture storybooks, were not taken seriously by many people. Lu Xun stepped forward, however, to defend them most touchingly. Lu Xun was a highly accomplished intellectual in China, but he was also a fervent advocate of the popularization of science and literature and art. He set a good example in combining popularization and the raising of standards.

Lu Xun also resolutely opposed artistic "tailism" characterized by unprincipled catering and yielding to the masses. He had a revolutionary writer's high sense of mission and social responsibility toward the masses of the people. Lu Xun thought that a genuine intellectual of the people "should be knowledgeable, decisive and persistent and be able to think deeply. An intellectual may use his rights but should not deceive anyone. He may try to guide the people but not please them. He should not despise himself, thinking that he is nothing but an actor, nor should he despise others, regarding them as his lackeys. He is only a member of the masses. Only in this way can an intellectual do something for the masses." This was Lu Xun's most incisive generalization on how to correctly handle the relationship between an individual and the masses. This was also his own attitude toward life and literary writing. As a revolutionary intellectual, a revolutionary writer and artist, his lofty duty was "to give beneficial guidance" and not "to cater" to the masses. Lu Xun said: "Some people maintain that everything must meet the masses' approval. Some even say that it is necessary to 'cater to the masses' and deliberately use coarser words to please the masses. Those individuals certainly make a painstaking effort, but by acting in such a way they are becoming literary hacks for the masses." In making such a conclusion, Lu Xun was by no means deliberately exaggerating so as to create a sensation. In our era, if literature and art do not focus on the overall and long-range interests of the masses of the people, if they do not observe and understand life from the standpoint of the progressive elements of the masses, but lower the ideological level, substitute something vulgar for what is popular in the name of the masses and use some stimulating things to cater to the appetite of the backward among the masses and pollute the masses' minds, will it not turn writers and artists into new literary hacks?

Lu Xun had a strong sense of responsibility for the people. He placed the people's interests above everything else and always considered the objective social effects of literary works when published. He said: "In the course of my exploration, I always fear that my immature fruits will poison those who have a predilection for my fruits." He also said: "Some people think that I always freely express myself in my writing. In fact, I do not. I have a lot of worries." It was particularly admirable that he made a conscious effort to remold himself and seriously analyze himself. He said: "I often analyze other people, but more often I mercilessly analyze myself." This spirit of analyzing oneself demonstrated the high degree of social responsibility of a great revolutionary writer and artist. Today, our socialist revolutionary writers should learn from Lu Xun's keen sense of responsibility. It is wrong to regard this sense of responsibility as a kind of shackle to individual freedom. All revolutionary writers and artists with high aspirations should make this sense of

responsibility an important part of their own artistic life and should not waver at any time. Only with this sense of responsibility can the orientation of literature to serve the people become firm and capable of standing the test of history.

Adhering to the orientation of the new scientific culture which belonged to the nation and the people, Lu Xun fought with an indomitable spirit throughout his life. His unremitting and realistic fighting spirit constituted his basic ideology and work style. This was a concentrated reflection of his profound understanding of China's society and his thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of materialism. Without this spirit, it would be difficult to imagine Lu Xun capable of scaling the heights of our national literature and art. Without this spirit, it would have been impossible to create and develop the new scientific culture which belonged to the nation and the people. Today, when we are building a new socialist spiritual civilization, it is definitely all the more necessary to carry on and develop Lu Xun's indomitable fighting spirit.

Lu Xun pointed out: "In order to make achievements on the cultural front, one must be persistent and dauntless." Lu Xun made this conclusion on the basis of his profound understanding of Chinese society and Chinese ideology and culture. He clearly noticed that the foundation of the old Chinese society was very solid and that Chinese feudalistic and imperialistic colonial culture was very powerful. Thus, it would be very difficult to make social changes. However, Lu Xun said: "Despite the difficulty, we still have to try. The more difficult it is, the harder we have to try." It would be impossible to do so without an indomitable fighting spirit.

The opposite of an indomitable fighting spirit was the tendency to boast and exaggerate, to seek formality and superficial success and to work by fits and starts. Lu Xun repeatedly criticized this work style. According to him, people who rushed headlong into mass action and dispersed in a hubbub could be very enthusiastic at one moment and then depressed at another. These people should not be entrusted with important responsibilities. This was particularly true of China. Thus, he taught young people to "make consistent efforts rather than be in high spirits one moment and in low spirits the next." He said they should pay attention to overcoming the "shortcoming of momentary enthusiasm." Lu Xun also said: "I think it would be very dangerous for our nationals to lack wisdom and courage and to act according to their 'personal feelings.' Actually, we must start to do some work now." This was the essential spirit which led the Chinese revolution to victory. Lu Xun's teachings were sincere and of far-reaching significance.

Lu Xun warned young writers and artists not to use literature as a stepping-stone to success, not to forego hard work after publishing one or two volumes of poems or novels and making a few small achievements and not to think that publishing a few essays or magazines for a year or so was a "great, unprecedented feat." At the same time, Lu Xun also hoped that literary critics would pay attention to protecting and inspiring the enthusiasm of young people to make long-lasting efforts, and not to "assassinate" them either by flattery or by abuse. This sincere and earnest teaching merits attention by all of us.

Lu Xun clearly understood that in order to create a new national culture which would roll on incessantly like the mighty waters of the Changjiang River, it was necessary to train a large number of new soldiers. To this end, we should firmly carry out a protracted struggle to equip the new soldiers with an indomitable fighting spirit and a hardworking spirit so that they will maintain close ties with the broad masses of working people. This is our strategic task in building a new national culture. This is where the hope of our socialist literature and art lies. In this way, we can train a large number of people who uphold a firm and correct political orientation and fine militant spirit and who can scale new heights of socialist literature and art. Only when we earnestly act in this way will we be commemorating Lu Xun in the best way.

The development of China's new culture that was opened up by revolutionary Chinese writers and artists represented by Lu Xun is incomparably broad. As long as we adhere to the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the four basic principles directed by the party Central Committee, conscientiously study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, insist on literature and art serving the people and socialism, unswervingly implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and arm our ranks with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, then our literature and art will assuredly win still more brilliant victories. In the past century, our country has in the great struggles against feudalism and imperialism produced such cultural giants as Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and Mao Dun. Today, our country has entered a new historical period, and it is all the more necessary for a group of socialist cultural giants to come forward. Today, we solemnly commemorate the centennial of Lu Xun's birth to express our high respect for Lu Xun and also to place an earnest hope on the generation of new people of our country. In this age of ours there have already appeared many writers and artists who are taking the road of the new culture opened up by Lu Xun and other forebears. We hope to break through the thorns and charge forward to build up our country's socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrades, friends:

Although the road we have followed is by no means smooth, our country has come a long way after all and the Chinese nation is now full of vigor and vitality. In the past few years, in the field of literature and art, we have revived and carried forward the fine tradition of revolutionary realism since the "May 4th" movement and also radiated the new brilliance of revolutionary romanticism. Either in reflecting social life in depth and in breadth or in artistic forms, a number of outstanding writers and their works are pushing socialist literature and art to new levels and states. However, there are also quite a few shortcomings and mistakes in our work. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, some writers and artists lean toward bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous tendencies and have not been promptly criticized and struggled against--which they deserve--by the leadership. The weak and lax state of leadership over literature and art urgently needs to be overcome. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we must, correctly use the weapons of criticism and self-criticism, develop our achievements and overcome shortcomings so that our ranks of writers and artists will become more united, stronger and more militant and so that our

literature and art will develop more healthily. We firmly believe that in this great country of ours in the East with its long-standing culture and historical traditions, a brand-new great socialist renaissance of an Eastern type will certainly arrive. Let us usher in its arrival by increasing our efforts a hundredfold and a thousandfold!

CSO: 4005/66

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'BA YI RADIO' ON NEW PRC SUPPRESSION OF WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW110441 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Document No 7 published at the beginning of the year, Hu Yaobang's talk at the National Conference on Problems on the Ideological Front at the end of August, the discussion meeting held by literary and art circles recently in the capital and especially Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk at the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee on 17 July this year are like a series of intensifying gusts of bone-chilling wind blown to the whole country, particularly to literary and art workers in the army.

The creative enthusiasm, which has barely come back to life since the downfall of the gang of four, is beginning to disappear again. Works of literature and art are again falling into the ruts of generalization and formalism. Many talented writers and artists, whose old wounds have not yet completely healed, are faced with new blows.

Although Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang only stressed in their talks that the crux of liberalism is to oppose party leadership; that party members, writers, artists, thinkers and theoretical workers must observe party discipline; that we are still faced with contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, or with similar contradictions, so we must not lower our guard; and so forth, as in the past, a word from above becomes a gust of wind at the lower levels. In fact, a campaign to criticize writers and artists has been started now on a national scale. In the army, more than 100 people have been criticized. Undoubtedly the figure is much larger in the localities.

The most serious thing is that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has ordered that from now on workers of literature and art may not use the struggle against rightists and the Cultural Revolution as subject matter. This makes the masses of literary and art workers feel that they have again become the political tools of a handful of persons.

In the past, when it was necessary to thoroughly repudiate the Jiang Qing clique and consolidate the position of the new leaders, there were repeated calls for exposures of the fascist atrocities committed during the Cultural Revolution. In order to deal blows (?at) Hua Guofeng, Chen Xilian, Wang Dongxing and so forth, it was even encouraged to describe the tragic scene in which Comrade Zhang Zhixin's throat was cut apart. Even 2 years ago, at the Fourth Conference on Literary and Art work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping still instructed: "The question of

what and how to write can only be probed and solved step by step by writers in their artistic practice. There should be no arbitrary interference."

Now, however, when works of literature and art touch upon the present erroneous domestic and foreign policies and individual leaders' erroneous course of actions, his attitude immediately makes an about-face, and he says that there is no such thing as unlimited freedom and democracy. He also accuses some writers and artists of having doubts about party leadership and socialism, committing themselves to humanitarianism, human rights and human feelings and extolling the dignity, value, freedom and place of man, and so on.

We'd like to ask, how can this trick of going back on one's word not make writers feel like the hired scribblers of feudal imperial courts? Comrade (Ruan Ming), deputy head of the Theoretical Research Office of the Central Party School, said it well: "The pernicious influence of feudalism in the party manifests itself in the habit to look down on people. Now the newspapers are reporting on democratic elections, but many people do not believe in them. The reason: the people cannot even be masters of themselves, how can they be masters of the country?"

What should be stressed now is not only democracy, but freedom. Without democracy, freedom has no foundation. Without a free people, it is impossible to develop democracy. When a man is in a state of being oppressed, how can he exercise his democratic rights? In other words, when democracy is suppressed and writers and artists are deprived of their creative freedom, how can they be expected to create works of literature and art that are full of vigor and vitality and loved by the people?

CSO: 4005/66

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEED FOR FAIR REWARD, PUNISHMENT FOR CADRES STRESSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "There Should Be Distinct Demarcation Between Reward and Punishment"]

[Text] In dealing with cadres, there should be a distinct demarcation between right and wrong and between reward and punishment.

It must be admitted that since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, there has been a striking change in the workstyle of our cadres, as shown by the emergence of a large number of people with the lofty ideal of advancing the national welfare. With emancipated minds and bold explorations, they are continuing to bring to light new phenomena while travelling along their difficult and tortuous road. They have gone deep into realities and conducted investigations and study, and are dedicated to their work. They uphold justice, disregard personal interests, firmly adhere to party principles, and courageously combat various unhealthy tendencies.... The continued healthy developments on the economic and other fronts are inseparable from these people of lofty ideals who are serving the motherland and the people with great enthusiasm and a keen sense of responsibility. Yet it must also be admitted that the workstyle of cadres which deteriorated under the influence of the "gang of four" has not been basically rectified and is still far short of the expectations of the broad masses. In some departments or units, including some leading organs, some cadres are still wrangling, refraining from action, or acting irresponsibly whenever any problem crops up. Others are overconservative and are working only halfheartedly. These people have committed one serious mistake after another and caused serious losses, because instead of conducting investigations and study or listening to the people's voices, they issued orders blindly out of subjectivism. There are also those indulging in departmentalism and obstructing the readjustment simply because they fail to consider the overall situation. Worse still, some of them are resisting the implementation of party principles and policies either covertly or overtly, forming gangs and factions, violating laws and disciplines, abusing their power for personal gain at the expense of the public and carrying out various illegal activities.

We should highly commend and reward those with high ideals in advancing the national welfare, the practical workers and the trailblazers. We should also criticize and punish those lacking in enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility who bungle their jobs; and particularly those who give no thought to the state's difficulties and

even try to gain something at others' expense. Our action in these respects only shows the effect of ideological and political work. This work, if continued effectively, will play a tremendous role in improving the cadres' workstyle, in upholding social justice and in eliminating the unhealthy social atmosphere resulting from the 10 years of turmoil.

What should attract our serious attention now is the difficulty of criticism, self-criticism and commendation in real life. Because of the weakness of ideological and political work, commendation or reward to any person will bring forth a lot of "shovels" from various directions. Those who have made new discoveries with emancipated minds, who have the courage to uphold justice by resolutely combatting unhealthy tendencies, and who always try to do more work to the best of their ability have been mocked at, eschewed and even attacked. These are by no means isolated cases.

It is difficult to commend or to reward, but even more difficult to criticize or punish. Even though there is nothing wrong with the facts cited and the methods used in criticizing or punishing certain cadres for their lack of energy or their unhealthy tendencies, these cadres may, in mild cases, refuse to admit their faults, and then voice their complaints, or, in serious cases, raise a big fuss without being able to produce anything new to support their arguments. They may even gang up to distort the truth or to forge false evidence to make a countercharge and to apply pressure on the leadership or the departments concerned. How can these people be so secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing? Boiled down to the final essence, this has something to do with the workstyle of the leadership of some departments or units, and with the weakness of ideological and political work. The leaderships of these departments or units do not uphold the party's principles and even have no hesitation in refusing to criticize or combat unhealthy tendencies, because they have substituted the decadent "science of personal relations" for strict demands on cadres, and for justifiable commendation, reward, criticism or punishment. They are afraid of affecting their personal relations or offending others. In commending or rewarding others, they are afraid of being accused of trying to win people's hearts; and in criticizing or punishing others, they are also afraid of being accused of attacking people with dissident views. Thus, with one eye open and another closed, they simply drift along. In these departments or units, good deeds are not appreciated and bad deeds are not even frowned upon; justice cannot be upheld, and unhealthy tendencies may even run wild. The decadent "science of personal relations," like a disease, is corroding the living cells of our party and the souls of our people, and is a serious obstacle to basically changing the workstyle of cadres and the atmosphere of society. We must be determined to adopt powerful measures to eradicate it.

What can be relied on to arouse the enthusiasm of millions upon millions of people to build socialist material as well as spiritual civilization? Of course, we have to rely on party principles and policies, on ideological and political work, and, at the same time, on the efforts of cadres in setting personal examples, providing guidance and carrying forward the glorious traditions of the party. Cadres at all levels, particularly the leading cadres, must set good personal examples in practice. Only such cadres can enjoy high prestige and attract attentive listeners; only such ideological and political work can be called effective. On the other hand, if the leadership has unhealthy tendencies and its deeds do not match its words, then the ideological and political work has been futile. If we do not make strict demands

on the cadres and do not commend or reward them when commendation or reward is due, or fail to criticize or punish them when criticism or punishment is justified, then justice cannot be upheld and bad tendencies cannot be combatted. There will then be no distinct demarcation between right and wrong, or between reward and punishment. Then how can there be any sense of principle, prestige and militancy of the party to speak of?

Making strict demands on the cadres and a distinct demarcation between right and wrong or reward and punishment is the best way to cherish our cadres. This has been proved by numerous historical facts. Party organizations at all levels must uphold party principles and the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and carry out this work with meticulous care. The broad masses of cadres, particularly the leading cadres at various levels, should consciously implement party principles and policies, change their workstyle, display revolutionary fervor, and actively shoulder the responsibility for the four modernizations in order to improve the economic and other types of work. We must be fully aware that as soon as our cadres' workstyle is radically changed, the enthusiasm of the millions upon millions of people will be further aroused and the four modernizations will gather new momentum. Let us work hard in this direction!

9411

CSO: 4006/907

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRIVATE PURCHASE OF LAND BY PARTY MEMBERS, CADRES PROHIBITED

Jiangsu Notice Issued

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 81 p 1

[XINHUA RIBAO correspondent's report: "Based on Investigations in Jinhu County, the Provincial Commission for Inspection of Discipline Has Issued a Notice Prohibiting Private Purchase of Land by Party Members and Cadres"]

[Text] Based on investigations jointly carried out by the Jinhu County party committee and the county Commission for Inspection of Discipline under the provincial party committee recently issued a notice calling for strict prohibition of private purchases of land by party members and cadres.

The notice says: According to investigations by the Jinhu County Commission for Inspection of Discipline, the Licheng Commune has given unauthorized permission for county and commune cadres and workers to purchase land from production teams near the county city for building houses. Since 1976, land has been purchased from production team No 1 of the Licheng Production Brigade of the commune by 23 families--six families of country and commune party committee members, another six families of ordinary cadres, and 11 families of workers. The total area of land sold was 12.33 mu, averaging some 0.5 mu per family. Some families bought as much as 0.9 mu (at an average price of 368.13 yuan per mu). Instead of stopping these purchases, the secretary of the Licheng Commune party committee even bought 0.5 mu for himself. Production team No 1 of the Licheng Production Brigade has a population of more than 240, and the farmland left is only a little more than 80 mu, averaging some 0.3 mu per person. Production team No 7, which is very close to the county city, also had similar problems.

The notice continues: The standing committee of the Jinhu County party committee has held a special discussion on this matter. Such purchases were found to be entirely illegal and the standing committee proposed some corrective action: All the title deeds for these land transactions were declared null and void, and all the land purchased had to be returned to the production teams. Those who bought the land should all carry out self-examinations in their own units. This particularly applies to the secretary of the Licheng Commune party committee, and his self-examination should go deeper.

The notice points out: It is entirely necessary for the Jinhu County party committee and the county Commission for the Inspection of Discipline to conduct these

investigations. Private purchases of farmland have sometimes occurred in other places. In April this year, documents were issued by the State Council and the provincial people's government to prohibit the building of any house that may take up farmland in the countryside. Party members and cadres should set personal examples in observing these regulations, which must not be violated out of consideration for personal interests. Similar problems in the future should be promptly investigated and strictly dealt with in the same way as was done in Jinhua County.

'XINHUA RIBAO' Commentary

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed short commentary: "Private Purchase of Land by Party Members and Cadres Is Illegal"]

[Text] Private purchase of land is entirely illegal. According to our constitution, "the state may requisition by purchase, take over for use, or nationalize land under conditions prescribed by law." The "urgent notice concerning building houses on farmland in the countryside" issued by the State Council in April this year says: "It must be reiterated that the land of communes and production brigades and teams in the countryside is owned by the collective. Commune members only have the right to use the land in their custody as housing lots, private lots (or private mountains) or farmland for production under contract. They have no right to rent, sell or transfer it to others. Unless authorized, they even have no right to build houses or tombs, mines or kilns on these lots. Some people have mistaken the land, used as responsibility plots or farmland for production under contract, for their own property to be disposed of at will. This is wrong." The county party committee and the county Commission for Inspection of Discipline in Jinhua County have conducted prompt investigations and suitably dealt with the cases of private purchases of land by party members and cadres for building houses. This is very necessary. All similar problems in future should be promptly investigated and strictly dealt with in the same way as was done by the county party committee and county Commission for Inspection of Discipline in Jinhua County.

Article 3 of the "Guiding Principles on Internal Party Political Life" explicitly states: "All party members, especially leading cadres at all levels, must be models in observing the state law, labor discipline, work discipline and communist morality." The members and cadres of the party in power should take the lead in observing discipline and the law. Observing state law is indispensable for observing party discipline, and violation of state law means violation of party discipline. State laws and decrees have long prohibited the private purchase of land. The party members and cadres who have purchased land in violation of the law and party discipline and thus jeopardized party and mass interests must be strictly dealt with; otherwise it will be difficult to check this pernicious influence. Deliberate violation of the law must not be tolerated, and the culprits must be severely punished.

It is the fundamental stand of CCP members to serve the people wholeheartedly. This is also the principle which we must forever uphold. Party members and cadres should regard the urge to seek privileges and personal gain as the greatest disgrace. On admission to the party, every party member pledges "to dedicate his or her life to the struggle for the communist cause." Then how can the party members forget this

solemn pledge and busy themselves with building houses for their progeny in violation of the law? This shows the need for party education to be strengthened. At present, through studying and implementing the "Resolution" and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, we must step up the education of party members in the spirit and principles of the party and the knowledge of the party in order to give full play to the exemplary role of party members in observing discipline and the law and in uniting with the masses to carry out the four modernizations.

9411

CSO: 4005/907

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WRITERS, ARTISTS URGED TO SERVE MASSES

Tianjin XINGANG WENXUE YUEKAN [New Ports] in Chinese No 7, 81, 15 Jul 81 pp 12-17

[Article by Wan Li [8001 0500]: "Strive to Develop the Party's Arts and Literature Cause--In Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party"]

[Text] At the time when the new political line, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are striking increasingly deeper roots in the hearts of the people, when the political, economic and cultural life of our country shows daily improvement and deep changes are being experienced, when we loudly rejoice at the triumphant convening of the Sixth Plenary Session so full of historical significance, today, when we earnestly study the important documents of the plenary sessions, we greet the glorious 60th anniversary of the founding of our party.

In these 60 years, the CCP held high its revolutionary banner, led a billion people of various nationalities through many difficulties and in bloody sacrifices, when brave men stepped into the breach as soon as another fell, and in arduous struggle, guided by the party and its leaders, Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De, to final victory over its domestic and foreign enemies, remove all difficulties and obstacles, ultimately overturn the three big mountains that had lain like a dead weight on their backs, and established the Chinese People's Republic. In the more than 30 years since then, our socialist revolution and socialist construction have achieved tremendous successes and our great socialist fatherland is triumphantly advancing!

During the long years of struggle and under the leadership of the party, our revolutionary literature and art has gained glorious victories. Following the revolutionary movement of the 4 May, the magnificent contributions by the revolutionary movement in literature and art, represented by the works of Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and Mao Dun, the role of these contributions in the struggle, have already been discussed penetratingly, fully affirmed and highly appraised in Comrade Mao Zedong's "On People's Democracy" and his other brilliant writings and are recorded in the annals of history. The worker-peasant-soldier orientation for literature and art that Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, and the whole series of Marxist principles for the relationship between literature and art and the people, life and the revolution, and the principles that he later put forward, such as "weed through the old to bring forth the new," "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and other such brilliant ideas, illuminated the path on which our

country's socialist literature and art was advancing and on which they were able to gain even more thorough and momentous developments. However, the road of advance was torturous. In the decade of our calamity, the revolutionary literature and art suffered grievous damage and destruction. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the Third Plenary Session, we repudiated the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and their many fallacies in the field of literature and art. We experienced a liberation of minds, eradication of superstitions, a breaking down of forbidden zones and an abandonment of restricting taboos. We implemented the correct policy, restored our literature and art organization, we corrected our orientation to one of service to the people and to socialism, implemented and carried out the "dual hundred" policy, so that through all these measures the initiative of the broad masses of workers in literature and art was revitalized, exquisite new works of literature and art bloomed forth in a steady stream, a large number of excellent pieces of literature were published, the situation was greatly improved, leading to outstanding achievements, and a completely new situation began to appear, a "blooming of a hundred flowers" as never before experienced, thriving and flourishing in great quantity.

At this time of commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party, we look back on the course of our past struggle and correctly sum up the historical experiences. Restoring and developing the revolutionary tradition in literature and art, affirming our achievements and overcoming our shortcomings, firmly adhering, under the leadership of the party, to the direction of serving the people and serving socialism, correctly implementing and carrying out the policy of "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," firmly upholding the four basic principles, continuing to emancipate our minds and exerting ourselves in promoting the cause of socialist literature and art, these are the glorious struggle tasks assigned to us by the new era and by the masses.

On the eve of the founding of new China, at the critical moment when the Chinese revolution was about to move into its new historical stage, Comrade Zhou Enlai called on all progressive workers in literature and art to "make an effort to get to know the Chinese communist party," to "study Mao Zedong," which was of great effect. Thirty years later, after the smashing of the "gang of four," when the focal point of our party's work has been shifted to the socialist modernizations, and when we find ourselves at a new turning point in history, Comrade Hu Yaobang also issued a call to workers in literature and art to "correctly look upon" the Chinese communist party, Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought, and this was equally significant.

The historical experiences of 60 years proved that "there could be no new China without the communist party," and the great truth that "only socialism could save China." History will moreover prove in future that only the Chinese communist party could lead our people to triumphantly realize the socialist modernizations, and that without the communist party, there can be no socialist modern new China. Even though our party committed mistakes, even very grievous mistakes, in the course of our revolution and socialist construction, and even though bourgeois careerists of the type of Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and Kang Sheng wormed their way into our party and these conspirators and double-dealers brought on a serious disaster for our party, our state and our people, our party smashed and eradicated them, saved the revolution and saved the party, relying on the strength of the party and the people! This enabled our party and our socialist state to recover their vitality,

and to advance along the scientific path of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. We see from these facts that our party is a great and glorious party that we can trust completely and that it is "the force at the core of leadership in all our undertakings." Although Comrade Mao Zedong committed mistakes in his later years, his merits are primary and his mistakes secondary. He was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary. His immortal deeds for the Chinese revolution will never be forgotten by the Chinese people. Mao Zedong Thought guides us in carrying out the four modernizations and has revitalized the theoretical foundation of Chinese thinking. There can be no doubt and no wavering in this opinion. Without a correct knowledge of, and approach toward, the Chinese communist party, toward Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought, there is absolutely no possibility to correctly understand and give expression to the new era in which we find ourselves today.

To make great efforts in portraying the glorious party and portraying the members of the party is the sacred responsibility of the workers in our revolutionary literature and art.

In order to help the people, particularly the masses of our youths, to study the history of our party, study the revolutionary tradition and fine work style of our party, to have them know that our revolutionary victory had not come lightly, our workers in literature and art must exert themselves to give expression to the heroic and outstanding achievement and immortal deeds of our party leaders, our veteran proletarian revolutionaries and our innumerable revolutionary martyrs. In the long history of our revolutionary struggle, how many revolutionary heroic men have there been whose earthshaking and moving deeds will shine through all eternity! They are our nation's soul, heroes outstanding among the multitudes, pillars of the state and the heroic sons and daughters of the party and the people. With a fervent enthusiasm we must sing their praises and portray them to encourage the people to start out on their new long march. This is not only of great significance in our days, it will also throughout the ages inspire people with ideological strength to advance and will constitute a precious asset in building a highly socialist spiritual culture.

According to newspaper reports, the Society for the Study of Historical Figures of the CCP plans to compile the biographies of 500 historical figures who have influenced the history of the party. This is a very meaningful and inspiring plan. We hope that qualified workers in literature and art will participate in the compilation. Basing on the biographies of historical figures and basing on the great amount of historical facts, one should do some artistic summarizing, processing and creating, write various kinds of literary creations, such as stage plays, film scripts, biographical essays, revolutionary historical novels, narrative poems, revolutionary memoirs, in an effort to portray model images of proletarian revolutionaries and party members. This would enrich the themes of our literary and art creations and could definitely fill the needs of the masses and be welcomed by them.

In writing the biographies of figures of our revolutionary history, we must certainly uphold the viewpoint of historical materialism, and maintain a scientific attitude of respect for history and of seeking truth from facts when we assess and portray these historical figures. In this respect Comrade Zhou Yang [0719 2254] once pointed out: "When describing the lofty moral character and the great spirit of revolutionary leaders and revolutionaries, literary and art work must certainly give correct expression to the relationship of the leaders to the masses, and when describing the

the outstanding role played by leading personalities, expression must be given to the fact that it is the masses who are the motive force that creates history. The leader is the guide of the people, but also society's public servant who serves the people wholeheartedly. He must under no circumstances be an "omniscient and omnipotent" savior, arrogantly placing himself above the masses. Any deification of a leading personality and a favor-granting viewpoint toward the masses, are contrary to the objective realities of life and defy the principles of historical materialism; they are all distortions of the leading personality and a contemptuous slight for the people.

Our literary and art creations must not only portray the leading figures of the party and heroic personalities, but must also portray ordinary party members. They must not only portray the revolutionary martyrs, but also model party members of today who live among us. In the courageous attacks of the four modernizations, in the dynamic activities on the various fronts and on various posts, how great the number of fine members of the communist party! They resolutely implement and carry out the line, principles and policies of the party, and under the leadership of the party and taking upon themselves the role of models and vanguards, they organize, lead and rely on the masses. They bravely carry out reforms and with great courage create new things. Unafraid of hardships and difficulties, they struggle courageously, overcome obstacles and have created and are still creating new heroic achievements. The brilliance of communist ideology radiates from them. They personify communist ethics, discipline, moral integrity and other such lofty characteristics. They fully reflect the fine traditions and the revolutionary work style of the party. They are the pioneers of the four modernizations, the socialist new men. We must learn from them most reverently and most honestly and must furthermore enthusiastically describe them and sing their praises. Of course, in describing them we must also adhere to the viewpoint of dialectical materialism, correctly describe their relations to the masses and to the party organization; we must not willfully "glorify" them and distort their image into individualist "heroes," divorced from the masses and from the party organization.

Comrade Mao Zedong exhorted the workers in literature and art in the Chinese revolution, already 39 years ago: "You must go into the masses, you must go into the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers for a long time, unconditionally and wholeheartedly, go into the fiery hot struggle, go into the widest and most abundant source, observe, experience, study, realize all people, all classes, all masses, everywhere a vivid life and struggle, all the original material for literature and art, only then will you be able to enter into the creative process." This fully confirms the special characteristics and developmental laws of literature and art, and is the fundamental method for creating and flourishing socialist literature and art. It is not at all our belief and cannot be more complete.

and demand of "going into the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers" and of "learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers," or even negate these demands. It is a pity that not all literary and art workers take this view.

Some young people say that there still was a certain rationale in the past for advocating "plunging into the thick of life," but that things are different today. The Central Committee of the party has already clearly stated that intellectuals are mental workers, belong to the working people and are also a part of the working class. There are some intellectuals who perform not only mental work but also physical work. They all have a "fiery hot life, bubbling over with stirring struggle," why must we then only emphasize "going deep into the life of workers, peasants and soldiers"? The composition of today's workers, peasants and soldiers has also changed very much, many new elements have entered their ranks, and these new elements are not at all wiser in "class consciousness" and "militancy" compared with the old, middle-aged and young intellectuals. Why then should the literary and art workers go into their ranks, learn from them to remold and necessarily portray them? True, the intellectuals of new China are mental workers, belong to the working people and are a part of the working class. Writers are the "engineers of the human soul," but there is still a difference between mental and physical workers, and the mental workers must learn from the physical workers. In his "Political Report to the National Congress of Writers and Artists," Zhou Enlai told us: "Literary and art workers are mental workers and, in a broad sense, members of the working class. Mental workers must learn from the physical workers. A common characteristic of mental work is individual work (of course, the work of singing groups, theatrical companies, film companies is in many respects collective activity). This easily creates a kind of individualist inclination. In this respect the literary and art workers must make a special effort to learn the collectivist spirit from the working class." Comrade Hu Yaobang also told us: "Don't think that the physical workers have nothing that we can learn from them. On the contrary, in many questions the physical workers are wiser than we are. They deserve to be praised and to be portrayed."

We know, there is today a great change in the composition of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. There has been an inflow of new elements; that is a fact. These people may still carry with them a lot of nonproletarian things. These things are a burden and a hindrance to their advance. We must show solicitude for them, guide and help them in their studies and in their ideological remolding, so as to help them gradually acquire the fine qualities of the working class and rid themselves of the unhealthy, particularly of all backward things that are still clinging to them. Everything is developing, and there are continuously new elements flowing into the working class and into the masses of the peasantry; that is necessary. This condition exists not only today, nor is it only a thing of the past, it will possibly also be that way in the future. However, this is no reason to change the position and role of the working class and the masses of the peasantry in the Chinese revolution and socialist construction. In his "Speech at the Symposium on Writing Attendants," Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically stated: "Our comrades at the production front, transport front and literary front must never forget the people who are the main force. There are two reasons for that: the first is that they make up the overwhelming majority of our population, and the second is that in the past they were the principal force of the revolution and at present the principal force for the four modernizations."

We admit, writers are "engineers of the human soul." They can be, and also must be, the spokesmen and teachers of the masses. Their fine revolutionary writings can play the role of "uniting the people and teaching the people." However, if a literary or art worker does not show ardent love for the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, does not go deeply into them and make himself familiar with them, how can he be their spokesman?

If a person does not learn from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, be first of all their good student, how can he very well be their teacher?

If a person does not show ardent love for the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, does not go deeply into them and make himself familiar with them, how can he have a correct knowledge of our new era and depict it, and how can he "link up with the era of the new masses"?

We believe the themes for creative writing are incomparably wide, and that every kind of people among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and among the intellectuals must be depicted, the progressive, the intermediary and the backward ones. Writers have full freedom what to write and how to write. However, reflecting the struggle and life of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers must be the primary theme. This is determined by the socialist character of our country and the socialist character of our literature and art. How can anyone reflect the struggle and life of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers without ardent love for them, going deeply into them and without familiarity with them?

To elucidate the problem, let us study together a passage from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "congratulatory address" at the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists: "To be able to teach the people, one must have first of all received education. To be able to give the people nourishment, one must have first of all oneself received nourishment. Who is to educate the literary and art workers and who is to nourish them? The answer of Marxism can only be: the people. The people are like a mother to the literary and art workers. The artistic life for all progressive literary and art workers depends on their flesh-and-blood ties with the people. Forgetting, neglecting or cutting these ties will dry up the artistic life. The people need art, but art needs the people even more. Consciously drawing material from within the life of the people, deriving main theme, plot, characters, poetic sentiment and pictorial ideas from the people, drawing nourishment from the rising spirit of the people as creators of history, that is the fundamental way in which the cause of our socialist literature and art will flourish and thrive." The people that are referred to in the above passage are in my opinion mainly still the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Let us firmly and unwaveringly advance together along this road!

Our leading comrades of the Central Committee have recently pointed out that if one is to promote studies, one must earnestly study the writings of Marx, Lenin, and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We must sincerely learn philosophy, study the philosophical writings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, understand all this should be the study of a certain kind of history. This learning will be useful in the development of the concrete content of facts and with the ideas of the masses; it is of great important significance in guiding the literary and art workers.

Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the foundation of all Marxism, are the powerful ideological weapons used by the proletariat and the working class to gain liberation and build socialism, and are the ideological foundation for the revolutionary line, principles and policies set forth by our party. Only by studying and applying these principles can one correctly sum up the historical experiences, correctly assess historical events and historical personalities and effectively correct leftist and rightist mistakes.

Only by studying and applying these principles, can one correctly understand, implement and carry out the party's line, principles and policies established since the Third Plenary Session, and can one also, based on the developmental changes in the life of the society, analyze the new situation, study the new problems and smoothly proceed with the four modernization projects.

The literary and art workers must exert themselves to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, raise their own cognitive life and analyze the capacity of life, only then will they be able to see through the phenomena of the diverse and complex life of the society and grasp its essence, main aspects and the direction of its development, and only then will they possibly be able to reflect correctly the actual life of society and avoid losing their direction.

The great revolutionary writer, Comrad Mao Dun, who recently passed away, said: "Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the world outlook of the proletariat. No work can be done without it, and departing from it will result in mistakes, and for the workers in literature and art this world outlook plays a decisive role."

There are of course many reasons for this or that fault or mistake that we committed in our creations, theories and work in literature and art, but the most fundamental reason is that we did not earnestly study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and that we did not use the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in "surveying the world, surveying society and surveying literature and art." idealism and metaphysics are still causing trouble.

Comrade Mao Zedong very early already pointed out: "Anyone who considers himself a Marxist revolutionary writer, especially writers who are party members, must have Marxist-Leninist knowledge, but there are today some comrades who lack the fundamental standpoints of Marxism." Does this condition not still exist among the ranks of our literary and art workers today? There are, for instance, such things as "putting forward" the idea of a so-called "bureaucrat class," the "repudiation" of the revolutionary slogan of "fear neither hardship nor death," the wild talk of "breaking" the four basic principles, the "view" that, as they say, "politicians have no conscience," disregard for the social effects of works of literature and art, neglecting the needs of the broad masses, separating the subjective and the objective and "advocating" a literature and art of "self-expression" which treats "self" and the broad masses as opposites, allowing formalism and estheticism, divorced from the masses and from the realities, to "raise their heads," the lopsided opinion that only works which "expose the dark sides" are true and realistic "viewpoints," emphasizing and acknowledging only man's natural attributes and disregarding or denying his social nature, "probing" into class character, etc. etc. Isn't all this a sign of a "lack of the fundamental standpoints of Marxism"?

There is now in some people's minds the idea as if Mao Zedong Thought is no more effective and that it seems unnecessary to study it. This is absolutely wrong. One must know that Mao Zedong Thought is the product of an integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It is a concentrated combination of the wisdom of Comrade Mao Zedong himself and of his comrades-in-arms, of the wisdom of the whole party, the proletariat and the working people. It is the crystallization of the Chinese revolutionary experiences and a valuable spiritual asset of our party and our people. In the past, it guided the Chinese revolution in gaining its great victories, and at present it is still our guiding ideology in carrying out our socialist modernizations. We must raise high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought and earnestly study Mao Zedong Thought, particularly Chairman Mao's writings on philosophy. We must not only study "On Practice" and "On Contradictions," but also "Strategic Problems of the Chinese Revolutionary War," "Strategic Problems of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla War," "On Extended Warfare," and "Problems of War and Strategy." Workers in literature and art should particularly study earnestly such brilliant works as "On New People's Democracy," "Speeches at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and "On Coalition Government." The study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought must not remain merely an oral or debating exercise, but must be definitely studied most thoroughly and earnestly. One must definitely adhere to linking theory with the reality, overcome doctrinairism, guard against and abandon the pragmatist and formalist study methods advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," only this will ensure genuine and fairly effective results.

4. Launching a sound literary and art criticism is an important link in promoting the flourishing and sound development of socialist literature and art and a necessary guarantee for a correct implementation of a correct direction and policy in our socialist literature and art. It is also an important method of party leadership in literature and art. The purpose of literary and art criticism should be: summarizing experiences, affirming achievements, overcoming faults, correcting mistakes, helping writers and readers to improve literary and artistic creations, and raise the level of literary and art appreciation and theory, thus promoting a flourishing development of literature and art. To achieve this aim, literary and art criticism must be guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and firmly and unwaveringly follow a direction of serving the people and serving socialism and the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." It must commend good works, praise the newly created works and criticize the mistakes and harmful ones, and thus raise the knowledge of the functions of literary and art criticism, which should be conducted in a correct attitude and with correct methods, giving consideration to its effects. In criticizing any work, one should start out from the true facts of the specific work and proceed according to the rules governing the characteristics and development of literary and art works.

A correct analysis must seek the truth from facts. The facts must be fully presented and things reasoned out, before making any definite criticism and conclusions, then by criticizing. We must not let the "gang of four" have a free hand in the methods which were habitually used by the "gang of four" in the cultural revolution, such as their interpretation, distortion, exaggeration, which had applied the "four stick methods, full frontal accusations and trampled up things, full of death and destruction and other non-Marxist-Leninist crude ways. As to criticism, it is from the people, especially the creative ideology and artistic perception, so we must not let the "gang of four" have a free hand in the methods which were habitually used by the "gang of four" in the cultural revolution, such as their interpretation, distortion, exaggeration, which had applied the "four stick methods, full frontal accusations and trampled up things, full of death and destruction and other non-Marxist-Leninist crude ways. As to criticism, it is from the people, especially the creative ideology and artistic perception, so we must not let the "gang of four" have a free hand in the methods which were habitually used by the "gang of four" in the cultural revolution, such as their interpretation, distortion, exaggeration, which had applied the "four stick methods, full frontal accusations and trampled up things, full of death and destruction and other non-Marxist-Leninist crude ways.

criticized person does not agree with the criticism, he may make an explanatory statement or write a rebuttal. There is a relationship of equality as between comrades between those criticizing and those being criticized. There must be no bluffing and blustering, using power to intimidate people or using the party organization to force certain views on people. Criticism of the work must be separated from criticism of the person of the writer or artist and both must not be mixed up. We have had many painful lessons in this respect. After the smashing of the "gang of four," are there not still people who exaggerate in their criticism and make unrestrained accusations, frightening people with "digging up embarrassing facts from the past," "making a general settlement of all accounts," or "tossing around material"?

Toward the masses of writers and artists we must adopt an attitude of loving care, support and encouragement. Toward the young writers, amateur writers and their works, we must impart even greater encouragement and support. On the one hand our demands on them must be strict, but on the other hand we must help them with warm sympathy. Under no circumstances must we show an attitude of nitpicking in every conceivable way, apply "big stick" tactics, dampen their enthusiasm, be patronizing or go to extremes in our expression of disapproval. On the other hand we must also not blindly and without good reason lavish praise on them and go to extremes in our praises. We must also change the attitude of some writers who are afraid of criticism or reject criticism. To sum up, we must raise the level of literary and art criticism, improve our methods of literary and art criticism, regularize and normalize it, carry out sound literary and art criticism and have all questions on our advancing literary and art front gradually find their reasonable solutions for the benefit of an increasingly flourishing and healthy development of our socialist literature and art.

1. Experiences of several decades have proved that revolutionary literature and art is part of the entire cause of the proletarian revolution. The party must lead literature and art, the party can lead literature and art. Without party leadership, literature and art is out of the question. This was the case in the past and will equally be so in future.

In strengthening the party's leadership in literature and art, the leadership of the party must be improved. Improvement is the heart of the matter. Improvement of the leadership of the party must be undertaken precisely to strengthen the party's leadership and not at all to break away from party leadership. Every tendency to weaken, break away from, abolish or fight the leadership of the party is mistaken.

Representing the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping demanded: "Party committees at all levels must do an effective job at leading literary and art work." Following the Third Plenary Session, especially since the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists, the party has very much strengthened and improved its leadership in literary and art work with important successes. However, further progress must be made in overcoming the phenomenon of oversimplified coarseness, willful interference and tendencies toward a disregard for one's responsibilities, allowing things to slide.

How shall we set about improving and strengthening the party's leadership in literary and art work? Concluding from the successful experiences in many localities, the main points are: (1) We must carry out the literature and art line, principles and policies of the party, completely, correctly, firmly and unswervingly. (2) Based on the characteristics and developmental laws of literature and art, we must help the

writers and artists gain suitable conditions (including material as well as spiritual) for creative activities in literature and art, study and work. (3) We must correctly approach literary and art work and writers and artists, afford a suitable position to literary and art work, regularly study, sum up and improve. We must on the one hand realize the good points and achievements of the writers and artists and on the other hand realize their faults and shortcomings. We must be prompt in praise and encouragement, but also at the same time give them appropriate help and instruction when necessary and ensure that our policies are applied to them. If the leading comrades in literary and art work do not earnestly study and carry out the party's line, principles and policies on literature and art, if they do not eliminate all leftist ideological influences, if they do not understand the basic characteristics and developmental laws of literature and art, if they do not exchange opinions and discuss problems with the writers and artists in an attitude of equality as comrades, if they merely rely on their "official positions" to issue orders and rely on the power in their hands to simply "run" literature and art work, it will certainly not be an easy thing to "run." If things are "run" this way, it will only result in arbitrary orders, willful interference and bad consequences for our party's literature and art cause.

The writers and artists too shoulder a very great responsibility in the matter of strengthening and improving the party's leadership in literature and art. What attitude should writers and artists adopt? Concluding from the experiences of a large number of comrades, the main points in this respect are: (1) Consciously accept the leadership of the party. Earnestly study and actively implement the party's line, principles and policies on literature and art, respond enthusiastically to the relevant appeals of the party, consciously maintain unity with the CCP Central Committee in matters of politics. (2) On your own initiative strive for leadership of the party. Give comprehensive and correct expression of conditions, in important questions promptly request instructions and submit reports. At times, necessary and appropriate propaganda and explanatory work to the party organization could help the leading comrades to understand the conditions; this could benefit carrying out party leadership. (3) Actively assist the leadership of the party. In order to assist the party in carrying out a correct leadership, we must proceed from the interests of the party in the literature and art cause, dare to reflect the conditions, explain the problems and suggest measures to solve the problems for consideration of the leadership. At the same time, faced with incorrect opinions, we must also dare to seek the truth from facts, adhere to our principles and firmly uphold the truth. To do all this, we have first of all the task of continuously studying, reforming and improving. We must furthermore feel a strong sense of responsibility for the development of the literature and art cause of the party. Otherwise, it will be very harmful for the development of the literature and art cause of the party.

We firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee, with our literature and art orientation of serving the people and serving Socialism, guided by the policy of "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," working on the rich soil of an abundant and colorful life of our great socialist fatherland and on the inspiration of the tremendous successes already achieved, also relying on the vigorous efforts of the broad masses of writers and artists and on the powerful support of the masses, the socialist literature and art undoubtedly of our party will flourish and prosper more and more, thrive and grow, and that it will play an even greater role in the course of building a socialist society, a more material civilization and highly developed spiritual culture.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

HENAN ILLITERACY ELIMINATION FORUM--To mark International Illiteracy Elimination Day on 8 September, the Henan provincial education department held a forum in Zhengzhou Municipality. The forum was attended by representatives of advanced illiteracy elimination units and teachers who have made outstanding contributions toward illiteracy elimination work. Before 1966, the province educated some 7 million illiterates. Over the past 2 years, the province has educated 800,000 illiterates. Some 170,000 people who are no longer illiterates after education have now entered spare-time primary and middle schools and some 50,000 people have entered technical schools. [HK051239 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81]

XIZANG SOCIAL ORDER RALLY--On 31 August, Xizang Region and Lhasa Municipality jointly held a rally in the Laboring People's Culture Palace. The rally was attended by some 1,000 cadres, staff and workers. The rally mobilized people in the region to further tidy up social order, to stamp out all kinds of criminal activities and particularly to strike blows at all kinds of criminal activities in the economic sphere. (Zhang Xiangming), regional party committee secretary; Luo Renting), Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee vice chairman; and Jiangcun Luobu, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate, spoke at the rally. [HK051320 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Sep 81]

CSC: 4005/66

'WEN WEI PO': BAI HUA'S REACTION TO 'WENYI BAO' CRITICISM

HK091500 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Dispatch from Wuhan by special correspondent Chen Langwu [7115 2597 2976]: "Bai Hua's Reaction to Criticism Article in WENYI BAO"]

[Text] On 7 October, RENMIN RIBAO reprinted an article by WENYI BAO entitled "On the Erroneous Tendency of 'Unrequited Love'," and on the same afternoon I paid a visit to Bai Hua at his home.

On entering the door, I found him dressing a duck in preparation for a dish, an apron round his waist. When he saw me, he immediately rubbed his hands clean and enthusiastically ushered me into his study. His study was simply but tastefully furnished, and on the desk was that day's RENMIN RIBAO.

"Have you read today's article criticizing 'Unrequited Love'?" I asked. "Yes," he said.

When I asked for his reaction to the article, he said: "I have read the article once, and I feel that the article adopts a comradely attitude by reasoning things out, and this is quite convincing. Different from the past articles using a big stick, this one is well written. Especially in the fourth part of the article, it was pointed out that 'from the creative life of Comrade Bai Hua, one of the authors, and the lessons from "Unrequited Love," one cannot but think that there exist profound contradictions in the world outlook of authors.' I have written good works, but also written bad ones, and this indeed reflects the contradiction of world outlook. I shall reread the article and think it over again."

I learned in Wuhan that Bai Hua, who is a CCP member, has recently made a self-criticism at a party meeting of the political and cultural departments under the Wuhan Military Command. The topic of our conversation turned to criticism and self-criticism.

Bai Hua said: "Some people asked me: 'After studying the document of the forum on problems arising from the nation's ideological front, do you feel nervous?' I replied that I did not feel nervous but warmth. The criticism has been made by the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee with a kind heart in the hope that I would stand on the side of the party and not get rid of or depart from the leadership of the party."

I chatted with Bai Hua for about an hour. He is quite a good talker, and seemed to have a frank and open personality as he talked without any restraint. Knowing that he still had to prepare a delicious supper, I felt embarrassed to have taken up too much of his time and took my leave. He still had to cook the duck, otherwise, I would have talked with him for a long time.

USU: 4/25/68

'TA KUNG PAO': DENG YINGCHAO TALKS ON UNIFICATION

HN121055 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Our Country Should Be Unified and the Whole Family Should Live in Harmony--Deng Yingchao Talks With Guests at a Tea Party"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct--Sister Deng Is Welcomed by the Guests

A tea party to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution was held this morning (10 October) at the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People.

The moment Deng Yingchao entered the banquet hall, a group of guests went up to greet her. Many women guests from abroad requested to have group photos taken to mark the occasion. They cordially talked about friendship handed down from generations before and their desire for the motherland's peaceful unification. Of course, those sharing the same table with Deng Yingchao would be seen in most of the group photos. Among them were Liao Chengzhi, Sun Mofo, Seimin Miyazaki and his wife, Li Moan and his wife, Huang Zhicheng and so on. This was indeed a combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and a combination of Chinese and foreigners.

A Group Photo of Tanzhen's Wife and Five Daughters With Deng Yingchao

Tanzhen's wife Quan Ruzhen who came from the United States and her five daughters in China: Tan Yu, Tan Ming, Tan Quan, Tan Rui and Tan Kun had a group photo taken with Deng Yingchao. Deng Yingchao said to them that our country should be unified and the whole family should live in harmony and hoped that [words indistinct] our father was alive, he always held that the KMT should cooperate with the CCP. We should carry out our father's behests and make our contributions in the great cause of our motherland's peaceful unification."

Li Zhongxiu, the son of Li Yuanhong, said: "I am now 70 years old and happened to be born in 1911. I find it very touching and glorious to be able to participate in activities celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution." He said that the 9-point proposal made by NPC Chairman Ye and CCP Chairman Hu's speech made the day before were very good, very sincere and very touching, and for the sake of the happiness of the future generations and of the bright future of the motherland, Taiwan of course should make an enthusiastic response.

Nephew of Wang Zhengting Talks About His Feelings in Coming to Beijing

Wang Gongbin, nephew of Wang Zhengting, said that his grandfather, a doctor, was a good friend of Dr Sun Yat-sen. When his parents got married, Madame Sun gave some clothes to his mother. He also said that after he came to Beijing from the United States, he read the proposal of NPC Chairman Ye and listened to the speech of CCP Chairman Hu. Both of them were good and showed that the CCP was sincere. He hoped that the other side would put the nation's interests before other things and begin the peace talks at an early date in order to realize cooperation between the two parties.

Luo Zhunian, the son of Luo Yiqun, said that it was a great thing that CCP Chairman Hu invited personages of the Taiwan authorities and people in various circles to visit the mainland. We Overseas Chinese residing abroad wholeheartedly hoped to see the peaceful unification of our motherland and hoped that the two parties would hold talks at an earlier date in order to cooperate with each other.

USCIB 1005/28

HONG KONG PAPER COMMENTS ON HU YAOBANG REUNIFICATION APPEAL

SHILUEN Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Peaceful Reunification and Vigorous Development of the Chinese Nation--Thoughts After Listening to Hu Yaobang's Speech"]

[Text] At a mass rally held in Beijing to solemnly commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Hu Yaobang once again issued the call for "returning Taiwan to the motherland and accomplishing the great task of reunification." This call has evoked strong repercussions in the mainland, Taiwan and foreign countries.

In the past, Dr Sun Yat-sen issued a call for "peace, struggle and saving China." Today, Hu Yaobang has also issued his call for "peace, struggle and vigorously developing China." "Vigorously developing China" means carrying on and developing Dr Sun Yat-sen's behest and accomplishing China's present greatest historical mission.

Struggle over the past few decades drove away all imperialist forces from China. Since then China has stood proud and firm, and won its independence and liberation. The Chinese mainland has established its comparatively complete economic system in the construction over the past 30 years. This has created the conditions for further improving the livelihood of the entire Chinese people. The present task confronting the Chinese people is to reunify the great motherland and win a glorious future.

Reunification and construction are our two unified tasks which cannot be separated from each other. Without reunification, the strength of the Chinese people will be broken up and weakened in the struggle to resist the enemy. Once China is reunified, the mainland and Taiwan can learn from each other to offset their weaknesses and cooperate so that the construction on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits will be accelerated.

We are all the descendants of the yellow emperor. Why should we use weapons to kill each other and exert our efforts toward military confrontation and civil war?

We belong to the same country. Why should we refuse economic and cultural exchanges? Due to our previous erroneous practice, foreign countries controlled our capital, technology and market. As a result, our construction was delayed and harmed.

The split over the past few decades has made our motherland suffer. It is time for us to sit together and conscientiously discuss the matter of peaceful reunification and vigorously developing the Chinese nation!

We should not use historical hatred and hostility as a pretext to hamper the peaceful reunification of the motherland. A statesman who values the interests of the motherland and national righteousness above everything else should have a broad vision and seek bright prospects. He should keep abreast with the trends of historical development, accomplish the desires of the broad masses of people and follow the trends of the times. It takes a long time to eliminate hatred and hostility and to bind the wound. However, we can do so only through mutual intercourse. Now, Hu Yaobang has invited leaders and senior statesmen of the Kuomintang such as Chiang Ching-kuo and others to visit the mainland to have heart-to-heart talks or make an inspection. If Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and others accept the invitation, they will help eliminate hatred, differences of opinion and misunderstanding. In so doing, they will make important contributions to the reunification of the motherland. In the past, Mao Zedong, chairman of the Communist Party, personally went to Chongqing for the sake of peace. Now why should not Chiang Ching-kuo, chairman of the Kuomintang, visit Beijing and have a look? If both sides do not put forth any preconditions, everything can be settled easily. If leaders of the two parties cannot have contact at once, they should let people on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits establish their relations and contact each other. Any leader who claims that he is leading a prosperous society and is firmly supported by the people should have self-confidence. He should not be afraid of contacting the other side. Only by contacting each other, can we deepen mutual understanding, produce great impact, create a favorable atmosphere for peaceful reunification and open up a path. We believe that the Taiwan authorities understand this. We hope that they will soon return this peaceful proposal.

SPEECHES AT BEIJING RALLY MARKING 1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Miao Yuntai Speech

OW121303 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0926 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Speech by Miao Yuntai at Beijing rally marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution--live]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: At this grand commemoration rally today, I am as excited and happy as you are. I have high hopes for China's future. Here I would like to talk about my observations and thoughts:

1. I would like to talk about my own understanding of the 1911 revolution. The 1911 revolution is the first and greatest revolution in China's history.

2. I would like to talk about my impression of the 1911 revolution. My impression is that a revolution always takes place when the people can no longer endure difficulties, suffering and oppression. If the people's livelihood is improved after the revolution, the people will support it. If the people's livelihood is not improved after the revolution, the people will rise to wage a second revolution.

I have returned to China to settle down because I think socialism is the most advanced and most modern social system in the present era. In the early years of the Republic of China I cherished the ideas of capitalism and democracy.

That was in the past. Now I have lived long enough to enjoy a new socialist life in the socialist motherland. I am all the more happy and elated.

3. I would like to talk about my hopes. The road of China's democratic revolution is long. As I have just said, the first, second and third revolutions took a very long time. The Kuomintang led by Dr Sun Yat-sen made important contributions to the old democratic revolution, but it is the Communist Party led by Mr Mao Zedong that accomplished the new democratic revolution and moved on to accomplish the socialist revolution. It came down in one continuous line from the 1911 revolution to the founding of new China. The CCP has inherited and carried forward the tradition of the 1911 revolution. Both the CCP and the Kuomintang have separately made very great contributions to the Chinese revolution and accomplished the revolutionary cause left unfinished by Dr Sun Yat-sen. I am a man without party affiliation. I represent the wish of the overwhelming

majority of the people without party affiliations, who hope that the Kuomintang and the CCP will once again join hands and cooperate with each other to reunify the motherland, make China prosperous and strong and promote world peace. Dr Sun Yat-sen hoped and fought all his life for our national independence and unification. Today, in commemorating the 1911 revolution we should better preserve and carry forward this tradition. [applause]

I sincerely support the nine principles and policies specifically elaborated by Chairman Ye Jianying concerning Taiwan's return to the motherland and the realization of China's peaceful reunification. I sincerely hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will put national interests above everything else, carry on Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit and, for the motherland's reunification and for the well-being of future generations of the Chinese nation, respond to Chairman Ye's call, begin talks with the CCP as soon as possible and discuss national policies together. I most sincerely hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will not disappoint us. [applause]

Qu Wu Speech

OW112357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 9 Oct 81

["Full text" of Qu Wu's speech at 9 October Beijing rally marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Chairman, gentlemen, comrades: We are gathered here today to solemnly commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. First, let us salute Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary forerunner who led the 1911 revolution, and those comrades who laid down their lives in the heroic struggle for the victory of the revolution.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, has just delivered an important speech. On behalf of the China Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, I fully endorse and resolutely support his speech. The revolution of 1911, which occurred 70 years ago, was of great historical significance in the period of democratic revolution in China.

While commemorating the 70th anniversary of the revolution of 1911, we express our regret that Taiwan has yet to return to the motherland, the reunification of the country has yet to be achieved and our kith and kin on both sides of the Taiwan Straits are still artificially separated. All this is against our national interests. On the eve of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Chairman Ye Jianying, a man of high character and great prestige, issued a statement proposing that talks be held between the CCP and the KMT of China on a reciprocal basis so that the two parties could cooperate for the third time to accomplish the great cause of national reunification. In his statement, he elaborated on a nine-point policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

Kuomintang-Communist cooperation was first proposed and initiated by Dr Sun Yat-sen. We are all descendants of the yellow emperor, and we are all kinsmen. What disputes and differences are there between us that cannot be settled through negotiation? The point now is to open the door of negotiation and for the two sides

to send people to meet for an exchange of views to remove obstacles and lay the foundation for the third instance of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. Since the Taiwan authorities call themselves loyal disciples of Dr Sun Yat-sen, they should follow his revolutionary behests and put national interests above everything else, forget previous ill will, act in all sincerity and work together with us for the sake of the country's reunification and the unity of the whole nation.

Carrying on Dr Sun Yat-sen's progressive revolutionary spirit, our China Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang came into being and has grown in size in the long years of struggle against domestic and foreign enemies. Many among the military and administrative personnel in Taiwan are our schoolmates, old friends, colleagues and fellow officers. To realize our ideal of saving the country and people, we placed our faith in Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary ideas and together followed him in working for the cause of revolution. Today, however, we can definitely join hands and strive to accomplish the great cause of national reunification and rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

"As success for the revolution has not yet been achieved, comrades must continue to work hard." This is a famous sentence in Dr Sun Yat-sen's testament. Although today's conditions and the Chinese people's revolutionary tasks are entirely different from the past, to review this sentence is still very important. Today, the country has not achieved complete unification; the building of a country, strong, modern, highly democratic and highly cultured, has not yet been completed; the great task of rejuvenating the Chinese nation has yet to be accomplished. Our Chinese nation is a great nation. The Chinese people are patriotic. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the CCP and through the concerted efforts of the whole Chinese nation, the great task of rejuvenating the Chinese nation, which began with the 1911 revolution, will certainly be accomplished and China will make greater contributions to mankind.

Eternal glory to the martyrs of the 1911 revolution!

Long live the great unity of the Chinese nation!

Li Moan Speech

OWL20535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 9 Oct 81

["Text" of speech by Li Moan at the Beijing rally marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution]

Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Chairman, gentlemen, friends:

I am honored to be invited by the preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution to return to the motherland, after having been away for more than 30 years, to participate in the commemorative activities. I am especially elated to see with my own eyes the tremendous achievements the motherland has made in the past 30-odd years. Here I would like first to give my heartfelt thanks and respects to the central people's government and the Chinese Communist Party.

Although I have been abroad for many years, the matter of the motherland's reunification has always been in my thoughts. Whenever I heard people abroad refer to "Chinese in Taiwan" and "Chinese on the mainland," I was always immeasurably shocked and deeply ashamed. This time, when I first arrived in Beijing, I heard Chairman Ye Jianying's talk elaborating on policy toward Taiwan, and I felt very excited. I think the talk has given consideration to not only the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, but the interests of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world and also the interests of the Taiwan authorities. It expresses the common wish of compatriots at home and abroad for the reunification of the motherland at an early date. Realistic, fair and reasonable, it is a policy in line with the national interests. I hope that the Taiwan authorities will also proceed from the national interests, think about the future generations and decide to attend peace talks as soon as possible, to help the flesh-and-blood compatriots on both sides of the straits reunite, jointly accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland and make contributions to building China into a prosperous and powerful country. I think this is a golden opportunity for Mr Chiang Ching-kuo to make contributions to the country and nation and write a glorious page in the history of the Chinese nation in his remaining years. I hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will do the right thing.

I also hope that my old schoolmates [meaning schoolmates at the Huangpu Military Academy] and old friends will push for the motherland's reunification from all sides so as to live up to Dr Sun Yat-sen's teaching "strive to save China in peace," and make contributions to the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP. Let us join our hands and strive to build a prosperous, powerful, socialist new China! This is the best way for us to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Hu Juewen Speech

0W120203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 9 Oct 81

["Text" of speech by Hu Juewen at the Beijing rally marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The 1911 revolution was a great revolution in the history of our country.

In commemorating the 1911 revolution, we should cherish the memory of all the revolutionary martyrs, especially Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary forerunner.

The late Chairman Mao Zedong pointed out in 1956: "Save for a handful of reactionaries, the people of contemporary China are all successors to the revolutionary cause to which Dr Sun Yat-sen dedicated himself." The founding and progress of the People's Republic of China are precisely the continuation and development of the revolutionary cause to which Dr Sun Yat-sen dedicated himself. In the past 32 years, we have never forgotten Dr Sun Yat-sen's behest to seek China's unification and construction. We have a clear conscience. We also vow to closely unite with all people with lofty ideals, who are willing to carry on Dr Sun Yat-sen's behest, and work together with them to accomplish China's four modernizations.

Concentratedly reflecting the Chinese people's pressing demand and political stand to realize the motherland's reunification, Chairman Ye Jianying of the NPC Standing Committee, on the eve of National Day this year, elaborated on the principles and policies concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

I was born in 1895, the year the Qing government ceded Taiwan. I am now 86 years old. Like many patriots from the old society, I feel deeply that "time is running out for me to work for the country, which makes me all the more anxious to do something for her." In my lifetime, I not only hope to see our country become prosperous and strong but especially to see Taiwan's return to the motherland and the realization of the great cause of the motherland's reunification. I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words to compatriots in Taiwan and all Chinese and foreign personages concerned about the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

"Is it a united front scheme?" I and many others in industrial and commercial circles and democratic parties joined the united front after the founding of the People's Republic of China. I have several decades of personal experience. True, our united front is initiated and led by the Chinese Communist Party. The united front policy, however, is not the policy of the Communist Party alone, but the common policy of all democratic parties and personages of all circles as well as the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The crux of the united front policy is to unite all people who can be united, bring into play all positive factors and turn negative factors into positive ones to serve the country's reunification and construction. What is wrong with this policy? What scheme is there to talk about? Under the guidance of the united front policy, the industrialists and businessmen on the mainland not only have played an active role in building the country, which was unthinkable in old China, but have taken up leading posts in political organs at all levels and participated in running the country. We feel deeply that the united front is indeed a magic weapon for our country's revolution and construction. I am an historical witness to the policy and practice of the united front. I feel it is my duty to sincerely advise compatriots in Taiwan and people abroad who are influenced by the allegations about the "united front scheme." When you study the series of principles and policies explained by Chairman Ye Jianying, you must do your best to eliminate the influence of such slander, establish a correct idea about the policy of the Chinese people's united front and see Chairman Ye's talk as a policy of the Chinese nation, a policy of the people of all nationalities in the whole country to win glory for our ancestors and bring benefit to posterity. Nothing can be accomplished without the people's trust. To establish mutual trust, this problem of misunderstanding should first be settled.

"Is the situation on the mainland good, or bad after all?" Not long ago, the Chinese Communist Party published the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," which has fully and scientifically answered this question. Before the adoption of the resolution, opinions were solicited from nonparty people, including me. Therefore, the resolution not only reflects a summation of the history of the Communist Party, but also expresses the common view of us nonparty people on the history, present situation and direction of advance of new China. I think that

fundamentally speaking, to comment on whether the national situation is good or bad, we must first make a comparison and next we must see how it is developing. We insist on looking at it this way: As long as the present represents progress from the past, even though the progress is not great, and is developing in a direction for the better, the situation is good. Conversely, even though the present situation is attractive, if it is beginning to go downhill and there is no hope for the trend making a turn for the better, or if the future is uncertain, the situation is then bad, not good. I went some places recently and grasped some firsthand information on urban and rural conditions. Even though I saw and heard that there still were mistakes in work, I still have reasons and grounds to say with certainty that the situation on the mainland is good as a whole. The growth of industrial and agricultural production, the development of culture, education and science, the improvement of the people's livelihood and other brilliant achievements in the past 32 years are there for all to see. So long as the whole nation continues to work hard along the road of construction suited to our national conditions, uphold truth and correct mistakes, the situation will become better and better step by step.

"Haven't you made many mistakes in the past?" In the past 32 years, indeed we have made many mistakes, some very serious. All this has been truthfully written in the above-mentioned "resolution." I lived for more than 50 years in old China and experienced different periods of rule. What made me very indignant was the fact that the rulers of that time not only committed the grave crime of surrendering the country's sovereign rights under humiliating terms and almost forfeiting the entire nation's future, but especially confused right and wrong, covered up their errors and used all kinds of despicable means to smother the will of the people. Although the Chinese Communist Party and our people's government have made mistakes, as far as the nature of the mistakes is concerned, they cannot be put on a par with those made by the rulers of old China. What is particularly gratifying and inspiring to us is: The Chinese Communist Party and the people's government have summed up past experience and lessons and made clear what is right and what is wrong in guiding ideology. Therefore, they are becoming increasingly capable of seriously dealing with shortcomings and mistakes in work, promoting democracy, conducting self-criticism and correcting shortcomings and mistakes. I myself have often put forward criticisms and suggestions on problems and errors in work which I saw or heard about, and in return I have seen only sincere welcome and earnest efforts to improve. Chairman Hu Yaobang's reply to my report on an inspection tour of Changzhou, published in the newspapers in July this year, is just one example. There never was a government in Chinese history that was so modest and open-minded, did not conceal its own shortcomings and mistakes in work and dared to expose and resolutely correct its mistakes. In view of this, I have often told my friends in the past few years that as far as those who aspire for the motherland's reunification and construction are concerned, we are standing before a golden opportunity that rarely occurs in a thousand years. So, as we southerners say, we must strain every muscle like a suckling baby to share the burdens of state and serve the country.

Let the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including compatriots in Taiwan, unite as one and join hands. We also hope that the Taiwan authorities will put national interests above everything else and join us in dedicating our whole heart and effort to reunifying the motherland and making China prosperous and strong.

CSO: 4005/67

CHINA LAW SOCIETY PROPOSES TIES WITH TAIWAN JURISTS

OW101133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--The preparatory committee of the Chinese Law Society today called for establishing ties with law circles in Taiwan to pave the way for an academic exchange.

It said that the statement made by the NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying to XINHUA correspondents concerning Taiwan's return to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification, reflects the common aspirations of compatriots both on the Chinese mainland and in Taiwan. We will work hard for the materialization of Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposals. For this purpose, we offer the following suggestions to the law circles of Taiwan and to Chinese jurists in foreign countries:

1. It is the common desire of those in law circles on the Chinese mainland and in Taiwan and of Chinese jurists in foreign countries to express their ardent love for their motherland and to see it reunified by peaceful means. We expect them to join hands and strive for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.
2. Personages from Taiwan's law circles and Chinese jurists in foreign countries are welcome to teach on the mainland of the motherland, visit their relatives and friends and to exchange visits in the interest of promoting academic communications.
3. We call on the law circles of Taiwan and Chinese jurists in foreign countries to establish ties with the Chinese Law Society so that we may communicate with each other for the purpose of promoting academic exchange.

CSO: 4005/67

PRC TRADE UNIONS ADDRESS LETTER TO TAIWAN WORKERS

OW141335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The third session of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions today approved "an open letter to brother and sister workers and trade unions in Taiwan."

The open letter says: The fundamental interest of the Chinese nation lies in the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The reunification of the motherland is everybody's business. We, the masses of workers and staffs, are the creators of the motherland's material and spiritual wealth and are shouldering the unshirkable duty of realizing the reunification of the motherland.

The "open letter" puts forth three proposals to Taiwan workers and trade union organizations:

1. We warmly welcome brother and sister workers of all professions and trades in Taiwan to come to the mainland to visit friends and relatives. The trade union organizations and the masses of workers and staffs in the various localities on the mainland are ready at all times to receive them and provide them with conveniences. In recent years crewmen on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have been keeping friendly contacts in Jilong and other ports abroad; we hope that these friendly contacts will be developed continuously.
2. The people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have been separated for over 30 years. They earnestly hope to hear from each other and to have a family reunion; they also hope to supply what the other side needs, to develop trade and to engage in exchanges so as to make the economy on both sides of the Taiwan Strait flourish. Our workers and staffs in the posts and telecommunications, communications and transport and commercial fields have already made all the necessary preparations. We hope that our Taiwan counterparts will make joint efforts in promoting the mail, trade, air and shipping services at an early date.
3. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and affiliated trade unions and local trade union councils welcome the Taiwan trade union organizations in consulting on such matters as developing the above-mentioned activities, maintaining contacts and establishing ties to facilitate the reunification of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/67

TAIWAN COMMANDER DISCUSSES STRATEGY AGAINST PRC

OW151415 Taipei CNA in English 1344 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Taipei, 15 Oct (CNA)--The Republic of China Society for Strategic Studies Thursday held a meeting with a group of former U.S. military mission chiefs in Taiwan on the strategic situation in the Taiwan Straits area.

During the discussions, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, former chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), praised the armed forces of the Republic of China for their good training and high morale. "This is one of the most important achievements of the Republic of China," he stressed.

Former commanders of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command and other MAAG chiefs attending the meeting were Vice Adm. William E. Gentner, Vice Adm. John L. Chewn, Vice Adm. Walter H. Baumberger, Vice Adm. Edwin K. Snyder, Rear Adm. James B. Linder, Maj. Gen. Kenneth O. Sandborn, Maj. Gen. Dwight B. Johnson, Maj. Gen. Chester A. Dahlen and Maj. Gen. Slade Nash.

Tao Hsi-sheng, chairman of the society, gave a hearty welcome to the U.S. visitors. Afterwards, Gen. Wego Chiang, commander-in-chief of the Combined Service Forces, delivered a speech stressing the use of "flexible offensive" as the best strategy to attack the Chinese communist regime.

Only after the Republic of China recovers the mainland from the Chinese communists, can the Free World stop the expansionism of the Soviet Union, Gen. Chiang said.

On the other hand, the U.S. military experts urged the Republic of China to publicize positively its economic achievements and reconstruction abroad and let other nations of the world understand fully the cause of this country.

They also asked this nation to insist on its strategy of no talks with the Chinese communists.

CSO: 4000/5

'CHINA POST' EDITORIAL CALLS YE OVERTURE 'A DUD'

OW140520 Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Yeh Chien-ying's Overture, a Dud"]

[Text] Chinese communist observation of its October 1 anniversary took the form of a statement issued by old cadre Yeh Chien-ying on September 30 outlining a 9-point program calling for peaceful unification and talks between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang. If Yeh expected his statement to arouse the people of Taiwan to respond favorably, he was absolutely wrong. For his statement has proved to be a dud, not taken seriously by any people on this anti-communist bastion, for they all know that Yeh's statement represents the oft-employed united front tactics which could not deceive anyone.

The statement was first refuted on the same day by Dr James Soong, director-general of the Government Information Office, who described the statement as "a continuation of their united front propaganda" and containing "nothing new." He said that Yeh's intention is to subjugate the free Chinese in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu under communist rule. Yeh was trying to gain control of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu by deceit and treachery without firing a shot. It is typical Chinese communist ploy which cannot deceive anyone.

Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, replying to an interpellation by legislator Jao Ying-chi, stated on October 2 that the so-called peaceful reunification overture of Yeh Chien-ying is merely one more trick of the treacherous Chinese communist united front ploy. He said that the reunification of China must be conducted under the Constitution of the Republic of China and should be based on the implementation of Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people calling for a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Premier Sun also mentioned the communization of Tibet as the best example of the malicious intent of such a ploy. He said that "not only people of free China but also people of the Free World should remember this lesson and see through the communists' united front tricks and not be deceived." He also pointed out that the real conflict between the ROC Government and the communists is the conflict between principles and systems, the conflict between benevolent and tyrannical rules, but not the scramble of interest and advantages. He said that Yeh's overture has not gone to the heart of the problem which is whether China should adopt a free and democratic system or a totalitarian and dictatorial one.

Premier Sun also declared that there is no room for compromise between the benevolent rule of the Republic of China and the tyrannical one of the communists. It is certainly not what the Chinese communists have claimed as the confrontation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party and that real peace will come as soon as two parties share political power. He urged the Chinese communists to give their allegiance to Dr Sun's three principles of the people, return to the national system established by Dr Sun and strive for the happiness and bright future for all the people.

The above statements should be carefully noted by free people everywhere including the Overseas Chinese people around the world. They should not be deceived by the Chinese communist tricks in believing that the Chinese communists are peace-loving and willing to cooperate with the Republic of China. Their overture was issued at the weakest moment of their strength and in the midst of turmoil and crises prevailing on the Chinese mainland. They try to hide the true deteriorating conditions on the Chinese mainland by launching a peace offensive hoping to generate a smoke screen to divert attention from the discontent and resistance of the mainland people.

But the Chinese ploy cannot fool anyone. Not only the people of the Republic of China but also the free people all over the world have seen through their sinister designs and paid no attention to their ridiculous claims. The fact that Yeh's statement evoked no responses even among the leftists and that they did not observe the October 1 anniversary proves the declining of the Chinese communist prestige and influence.

As a marked contrast, the enthusiasm with which people are preparing for the celebration of the double-tenth National Day of the Republic of China shows the tremendous support the government of the Republic of China under the valiant leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo is receiving. There is no doubt that the remaining days of the Peiping regime are numbered indeed.

CSO: 4000/5

TAIWAN LEGISLATOR URGES EASING MAINLAND VISITOR ENTRY

OW140345 Taipei CHINA POST in English 7 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] Legislator Pu Shao-fu Tuesday suggested the government loosen restrictions on visitors from mainland China by allowing some selected ones to enter this territory, saying this will help this country carry out its movement of reunifying China under the guidance of the three principles of the people.

Interpellating the Executive Yuan, Pu said that since the trial of the gang of four, Red China has been trying to create a vision of peace among nations, giving certain convenience to either foreigners who wish to visit the mainland or mainland Chinese who wish to tour abroad.

Pu pointed out that many distinguished scholars in mainland China who were purged in the Cultural Revolution have been allowed to visit the United States.

According to Pu, scholars including mathematician Hua Lo-keng, sociologist Fei Hsiao-tung and painter Liu Hai-su were turned down by the government here when they asked to visit the island.

He urged the Ministry of the Interior to think better of its restrictions on mainlanders, saying the restrictions might turn away those who wish to affiliate themselves with this country.

The government has achieved what is internationally reputed a "miracle" in Taiwan in the past 30 years and is now advocating the movement of reunifying China under the three principles of the people, Pu said. However, reverse effects may be resulted if the government continues to stick to its restrictions on mainland visitors, he indicated.

CSO: 4000/5

TAIPEI PAPER LAUDS CHIANG STAND ON PRC TALKS

OW141210 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Exposing Chinese Communist Tricks and Chicanery"]

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo's remarks on Chinese communist tricks and political chicanery at Wednesday's Kuomintang Central Standing Committee meeting should expose Chinese communist lies and deceit in proposing peaceful unification talks by Yeh Chien-ying.

Recalling the Chinese communist record of bad faith in "gestures of surrender twice during the last 60 years," President Chiang told the Central Standing Committee members that "these bitter lessons have convinced us that the communists raise the slogan of 'cooperation' as part of their demands to be accepted only when they are weak and need to strengthen themselves by clinging to the Kuomintang. When they have become stronger, they lash out once again. He also recalled that from beginning to end both Dr Sun Yat-sen and the late President Chiang Kai-shek 'found not a single word of the communists that was not a lie and not a single move that was not political chicanery.'"

President Chiang pointed out also that the Chinese communists are now frightened by the proliferating crisis of faith within their party and the military, unnerved by our compatriots repudiation of communism, the communist system and communist rule and by our compatriots yearning for the political and economic progress and prosperity found in our bastion of national recovery. They are also panicking under the shock wave generated by our determination to "unify China under the three principles of the people." They therefore proposed "a third cooperation" between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang.

But there is vast difference between our benevolent government and the tyrannical rule of communism. No confusion can be allowed between the two political philosophies. Chinese communist peace talk clamours, as pointed out, are designed to weaken our resistance and lead us to death. They create a false impression that we do not want peace. They want to deprive the people on the Chinese mainland of any hope of our national recovery and their eventual liberation.

President Chiang's forthright stand to tell our compatriots on the Chinese mainland of our confidence and determination to deliver them and our solemn mission to carry out the three principles of the people and unify China is most timely and serves to refute Chinese communist insinuations and double-talk.

We hope that the people of the United States would not be deceived by phoney peace gestures of the Chinese communists. They should realize that behind their smiling face, there is a hidden dagger ready to kill us.

CSO: 4000/5

JAPAN DIET LEADER SUPPORTS YE JIANYING STATEMENT

OWO92059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 9 (XINHUA)--Haruo Okada, vice-speaker of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet, told XINHUA today that Chairman Ye Jianying's statement on Taiwan's return to the motherland for a peaceful reunification of China is "an important proposition of historical significance" which "we vigorously support and would like to offer our assistance with its realization."

Okada said, "From a long-term point of view, the Kuomintang authorities founded on a small base of only 10 million odd residents in Taiwan is getting increasingly isolated in the world. Criticism of them by the residents in Taiwan is also growing. They are obviously on the path of decline. On the other hand, the government of the 32-year-old People's Republic of China with the support of 1,000 million people is stable and active in the United Nations and other international organizations. Its actions are closely followed by the whole world." This shows that the proposal places before the people of the world a concrete line for Taiwan's return to the motherland and for the reunification of the Chinese nation. It is "really an important proposition of historical significance." He said that Ye Jianying's statement demonstrated the greatest sincerity of the Communist Party of China in its effort for a peaceful reunification of the country and its firm confidence in the stability and development in the mainland.

Okada said, "The proposition will contribute greatly to the struggle against the Soviet-U.S. rivalry for hegemony and to the promotion of peace in the Asia and Pacific region and the whole world."

Okada said that the 70th anniversary of the 1911 Chinese revolution befalls this year. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had dedicated his whole life to China's national unification and social progress. One of his greatest achievements was the great unity of the Chinese nation through cooperation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang.

This is a patriotic proposal as it advocates the third cooperation between the two parties. "Like the cooperation on two previous occasions between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang which served as important turning points in the advance of Chinese history, the present proposed cooperation will also constitute a great turning point in the development of China and Asia," he stressed.

Okada said: "The return of Taiwan to the motherland is certainly China's internal affair. However, the realization of national unity and national self-determination is the common objective of the nations and people in Asia and the world. In addition, the struggle against hegemonism and for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world is also the common task of all the countries and people in the world. Therefore, we express our active support for the proposal on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and are willing to offer our assistance for this end."

"For the people in Taiwan," he said, "this proposal is very specific and should not be difficult to implement. Their desire to see Taiwan return to the motherland will grow stronger and stronger. The Overseas Chinese also wish for the reunification of the motherland. From a long-term point of view, this proposal will surely be materialized."

Okada said: "For the Taiwan authorities, it is better to choose cooperation with the Communist Party rather than facing decline and destruction in the future, and proceeding from the overall interests, they should make up their mind to embark on the road of national unity, a road of historical certainty."

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FILIPINO GROUP SUPPORTS PRC REUNIFICATION CALL

OW131230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Manila, October 13 (XINHUA)--The Filipino-Chinese Amity Club recently issued a statement calling on the Taiwan authorities to respond to the statement made by Ye Jianying on the peaceful reunification of China and Hu Yaobang's speech on the same issue.

The statement said Ye's statement is "on a firm footing and moderate, and really contains the will of seeking a complete solution by various ways."

It pointed out that the statement shows the Chinese Government's sincerity for achieving peaceful reunification of the Chinese nation by respecting the existing interests of different parties.

"Peaceful reunification of China is the common will cherished by the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. Both the Chinese Government and the authorities in Taiwan have consistently held that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. Yet the mainland and Taiwan have not been reunified in the past more than 30 years, and this is what we regret for a long time," the statement said.

Referring to Hu Yaobang's speech on the eve of the 1911 revolution anniversary, inviting Chiang Ching-kuo and other KMT officials to visit the mainland, the statement said, "It seems no loss would be brought about to the Taiwan authorities if tourist delegations can be organized to visit the mainland and make on-the-spot surveys of the present situation of the mainland."

"We further hold that trade between Taiwan and the mainland be further developed with both parties supplying the other side what they have and getting what they lack " "We also hope that post and telegraphic communications between Taiwan and the mainland be improved, so that the Chinese living on either side of the Taiwan Straits may communicate with their relatives and friends on the other side," the statement concluded.

CSO: 4000/5

NEW YORK CHINESE SUPPORT PRC ON REUNIFICATION

OW130738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, October 12 (XINHUA)--Many Overseas Chinese in New York supported China's policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland expounded recently by Chairman Ye Jianying of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the local paper CHINA DAILY NEWS reported.

Eng Hack Chen, permanent honorary chairman of the Fu Kien Association of America, said the nine-point policy is the most elaborate and clear-cut formula to date concerning reunification of the motherland. Reunification is a must of history and cannot be hampered by any forces. Anyone, he noted, who goes against this aspiration of the Chinese people will become an unforgivable traitor in history. If Taiwan does not put forth any detailed plan for the reunification and only makes repeated counter propaganda, it can only prove that it is Taipei, not Beijing, that has a sense of guilt concerning reunification. He urged Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo to make an immediate reply.

Chun Yick Lau, manager of Oriental Culture Enterprises Co., said that any excuse advanced by any party or group to impede reunification runs counter to the desire of the Chinese people. Those who disregard the interests of the nation and state will certainly be spurned by the Chinese people. He described Ye Jianying's statement on peaceful reunification as "timely, sincere and reasonable."

To repair the separation of decades, talks must first be held between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, he noted. Now that one side has put forward a proposal, the other can also make a counter proposal, and let the Chinese people form their judgment.

Fai Tang It, president of New York Fay Chaw Merchants' Association, expressed the support of his association for Ye Jianying's statement. The Chinese Government and the Communist Party have displayed extreme forbearance for the reunification of the motherland by making such a great compromise. He hoped Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo would put the national interests above everything.

Kowk P. Chan of Lep Yan Company said that the proposal should be acceptable to Taiwan. But it would be difficult to realize it in the near future if Taiwan is only concerned with one-party interests and has no concern for national interests.

Wun Chi Ming, director of Youth Club of New York Tsung Tsin Association, Man She Yen, first vice-president of Chinatown Planning Council, Simon Ho of the Chinatown Gallery and Art (Supplies), and Peter Yao, manager of Tung Feng Travel and Tours, also praised the Chinese Government's policy and urged the Taiwan authorities to set great stores by the national interests, to go with the trend of history and to make contributions to the cause of reunification.

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BRIEFS

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION--Taipei, Oct. 10 (CNA)--A large Japanese parliamentary delegation, headed by former Lower House Speaker Hirokichi Nadao, arrived in Taipei Friday to attend double ten. The delegation consists of 48 Diet members from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the New Liberal Club, and others. Other members include Teizo Horikoshi and Akira Nishiyama, chairman and president of the Japan Interchange Association, and Prof Seiichi Uno, president of the Japan-ROC Cultural Association. The visitors were greeted at the airport upon their arrival by Gen Ho Ying-chin, strategy adviser to the president. [Text] [OW100335 Taipei CNA in English 0305 GMT 10 Oct 81]

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